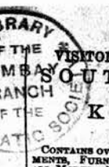
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,911—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.



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SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL

Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout. Lifts.

(Under Royal Patronage.)

Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S. W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4090	E. Street	14th April.
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6354	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,289	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	J. Fedrow	4,255	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ancona, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

If cannot leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,683	E. Pizzarello	28th April.
" DON. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	600	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	X.	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,399	Schmits.	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

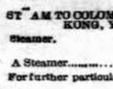
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and al NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPINGS." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 19th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 17th April.

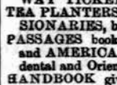
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manilla, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 12th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 1st March 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SAFARI.	1,632	Kley	13 April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

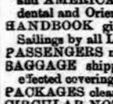
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and Interest allowed.

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BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

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FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE,

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietors.

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DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp.	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

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Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

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Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Rd. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (bunds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowerv May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Forestaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nossrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
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Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	"	"	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

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AND KARACHEE.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

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BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

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THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments,

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

QUAKER OATS,

"THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST," IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Per 2lbs. Packet, As. 9. Per 2lbs. Tin, As. 11.

	Rs.	a.
BUTTER, Lombardy, Finest Per 1-lb. Tin	1	9
BUTTER, Dairy-made, A Quality Per 1-lb. Tin	1	4
BUTTER, Dairy-made, B Quality Per 1-lb. Tin	0	12
TEA, Pokoe Dust, Per 1 lb. Packet	0	10
TEA, Household Mixture, Per 1 lb. Packet	0	11
TEA, Family Mixture Per 1 lb. Packet	1	0
TEA, Orange Pekoe Per 1 lb. Packet	1	4

NEW SOAPS.

STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP.—A pure creamy Soap, daintily perfumed, and delightful to use. Per Cake, As. 5. Per Box, As. 12.

LIFE BUOY SOAP.—A healthy disinfectant Soap for Household Use. Per Box of 3 Bars, As. 10.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.—For washing all kinds of Fabrics without labour. Per Box of 3 Tablets, As. 10.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs. 13 doz.

INVALID PORT,
(Bottled in France.)
Bottles, Rs. 34 doz.; Pints, Rs. 21 doz.

EDINA WHISKY,
(Bottled in Scotland.)
Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 Each

FINE OLD BRANDY,
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 Each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

A GOOD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer Nasik, on the Famine Establishment. He must have a fair knowledge of English, and write a good legible hand. Salary Rs. 30 PER MENSEM, and usual travelling allowance while away from headquarters.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

WANTED

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN on the non-pensionable establishment for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik. He must be able to trace neatly and rapidly to prepare detailed drawings from rough sketches and to estimate correctly. Salary Rs. 60 PER MENSEM.

2 AN OVERSEER on Rs. 60 PER MENSEM plus the usual travelling allowance. Must be able to level and survey, and have passed the L. C. E. Examination.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 25th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE PROPERTY OF JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT, ESQ.

1 English-built light VICTORIA, built to order by W. C. Windover, London, with Bicycle wheels, in thorough good order, complete.
1 English-built VICTORIA, by C. S. Windover, and Co., with rubber, tyre wheels, in good order, complete.
1 English-built STANHOPE, with removable hood, by E. Kesteven, London, with rubber, tyre wheels complete.
1 English built C. Spring single-seated BROUGHAM, in good order, by Laurie and Marner, London, complete.

For particulars, apply to

MR. HORMASJI SORABJI,
Near French Bridge, Girgaum.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulkar's Road Apply.

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Offices sold. Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 13th instant, on account of GOOD FRIDAY.

A. HILDEBRAND, Major,
General Manager.

IT is hereby notified that the Wine and Spirit Business, carried on by my late Father Mr. JAMSHEDJEE FRAMJEE KATHOKE, will henceforth be carried on by the Undersigned under the same old name and style of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KATHOKE, Wine Merchants.

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE KATHOKE.

Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

MR. FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE KATHOKE THANKS his Father's (the late Mr. Jamsetji Framji-Kathoke's) numerous customers, particularly the G. I. P. Ry. Officers, who have so very KINDLY ASSISTED him in his business for the last forty years, and trusts that the same favour may kindly be conferred to him, who will carry on the business under the same Name and Style, and endeavour his best to give the same satisfaction to them.

Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN VIEW of the approaching transfer of this Railway to the Secretary of State in Council of India, in terms of the original contract, it is hereby notified that the Register of Shareholders in India will be FINALLY CLOSED on and from the 14th April, 1900, for the purpose of making up the List of annuitants.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 12th April, 1900.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POINT TO POINT RACES AT ANDHERI ON MONDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, 1900.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL RUN on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, in connection with the above Races, LEAVING COLABA at 3-5 P.M. (Bombay Time), CHURCH GATE 3-10, GRANT ROAD 3-20, BANDRA 3-38, arriving ANDHERI at 3-55.

The Return Special Train will LEAVE ANDHERI at 7-10 P.M. arriving Grant Road 7-43 and Churchgate at 7-53.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

TO LET.

AT BANDRA, within five minutes' walk from the Station, FINE newly constructed BUNGALOWS in separate compounds:—

	Rent per month.
2 Detached Bungalows, A type (ground floor only)	Rs. 35 each.
2 Semi-detached Bungalows, C type (ground floor and one story)	.. 80 ..
These can also be let in two Blocks at	.. 40 ..
1 Semi-detached Bungalow, E type (ground floor and one story)	.. 90 ..
Also in two Blocks at	.. 45 ..

Apply to Mr. TATA'S MANAGER, at Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Also TWO LARGE ROOMS on Ground Floor of Albert Building, Hornby Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Ralph Deuse and Sons, Ld.

Apply to the SECRETARY, TATA SETTLEMENT at the above address.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give NOTICE that from the 13th instant, till the 12th June next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of section CXVI of Act XIII of 1865.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI SULTAN ALI SHASTRI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties. All Persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 47, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahad in the Taluka Shasti, Zilla Thana, bearing survey No. 46, measuring (13) thirteen acres and six Goonthas and paying land Revenue Rupees (9) nine per annum and standing in the name of Goolam Hoosein Mulji in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue together with all the mango and other trees, wells, water courses, paths, passages, and all other appurtenances thereto and which said land and hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the Vendor Haji Sultanally Shastri.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Mahad and Erangel in Taluka Shasti in the Zilla Thana, bearing survey No. 135, and consisting of two lots one measuring (29) thirty-nine acres and (37 3-4) thirty-seven and three-fourth Goonthas and the other containing (23) twenty-three acres and (37 1-2) thirty-seven and a half Goonthas, standing in the name of Goolam Hoosein Mulji in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and known as Mulji Jivraj Hill, together with all the buildings, houses, out houses, standing thereon, and also lake wells, water courses, drains, and all the Mango Trees numbering two thousand or thereabouts and all other Trees plants, shrubs and vegetables growing thereon and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor Haji Sultanally Shastri.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Mouza Erangel in Shasti in Thana Zilla, bearing survey No. 62 and 63, standing in the name of Goolam Hoosein Mulji, together with the Mango and other trees standing thereon together with messuages, tenements and dwelling house or houses out houses, standing thereon and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor Haji Sultanally Shastri.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Argal village, in salsette, in the registration subdistrict of Salsette and district of Thana, admeasuring (5) eight acres (1) one and a 1-2 Gunthas or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 134, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Rudrick, on the South by the lands of Pascol Evans, on the West by Government waste land, and on the north by the land of Phalesco Lobo Kaitan Leon, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Vendor Haji Sultanally Shastri.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mouza Mahd Taluka Shasti Zilla Thana, together with all trees and appurtenances bearing survey No. 2, Pot No. 3, measuring 3 1-2 Gunthas, paying land Revenue three annas, and six pice, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the land of Pascol Evan Rebel, on the West by the Public Road on the North by the land of Mingul Misquita, and on the South by the Public Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor Haji Sultanally Shastri.

EIGHTLY.—Moiety of all that piece or parcel of ground or land situate at Mouza Mahd Taluka Shasti Zilla Thana, together with the house standing thereon which is tiled and consists of four compartments and which is in length 23 feet from east to West and 35 feet from North to South and is bounded as follows:—On the East by vacant land, on the West by a gulley and beyond it by the house of Pillaji Gunoo and Harajt Ladaji rated, On the South, by the Public Road and beyond it by Jao Domingo's house, and on the North by Vacant land and beyond it by the house of one Bucaji.—Dated the 12th day of April, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND AND WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MERWANJI HORMUSJI DUBASH, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the properties firstly, secondly hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, Mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, on the 2nd Floor Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Government quit and ground rent land or ground adjoining each other situate at Mazagon in or near Moojawar Pakhady third Row or Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing in the aggregate by admeasurement 1439 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 355, 365 and 366, New No. 11630, Old Survey Nos. 341 and 345, and New Survey No. 3256 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under K Ward, Nos. 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985 and 2986 respectively Street Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock Yard, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Ruttonji Hormusji Coopta and on or towards the South by Moojawar Pakhady Third Row or Lane aforesaid and which said pieces of land were formerly built upon but are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground situate at Mazagon near Moojawar Pakhady 1st land 2nd Rows or Lanes, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 333 and 348, New Nos. 11621 and 11634, Old Survey Nos. 411 and 412, New Survey Nos. 3270 and 3272, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under K Ward No. 3069, Street No. 12, and bounded as follows:—As or towards the East by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock Yard, on or towards the West partly by the property of Domingo Balumbo and partly by the property of Lindha Lakhsidasey, on or towards the North by the said Moojawar Pakhady 2nd Row or Lane, and on or towards the South by the Moojawar Pakhady first Row or Lane aforesaid, which said pieces of land was formerly built upon but is now vacant.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1900.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and despatch at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 39, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CYCLING STOCKINGS.—Fine Ribbed Woollen with Fancy Tops, this feet, from Rs. 4-8 per pair Cycling Garters, Cycling Knickers, from Rs. 12-8. Soft White Cycling Sweaters, etc.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSKCAT. (Vilbert Zibetha) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMAJI, Commission Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE to the highest bidder (to be labelled as if his own) 20,000 lbs., of the TEA to be produced, in this years' CROPS) by the very finest garden in the Kangra Valley. Very early applications imperative, because this years' Crops will be superlative. Address No "21," care of this Paper.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Se underabad.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

WANTED,—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., LL, London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, -High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Artistos, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Cleaned, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used in the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-8 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhatt, at Rs. 6-4 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenga fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera! are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE, Es. 1s. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Re. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of "THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to announce that they have OPENED a branch OFFICE, at 8, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA, under the management of Mr. L. W. MUELLER, for the convenience of our constituents a large Stock of STEEL RAILS with Accessories, Points and Crossings Turntables, Wheels and Axles, Trucks and Wagons of various kinds will be kept at our Depot in Calcutta,

ORENSTEIN AND KOPPEL,
Manufacturers of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock,
LONDON, BERLIN, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th, Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 126, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIN, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and Estates which have come under his charge.

MAUD MURPHY, Spinster, late a plague nurse, Belgaum.
JOSEPH ROMEO VIVEIROS, late Pensioned Preventive Officer, H. M.'s Customs, Bombay.
THOMAS HENRY JONES, late Works Manager of Messrs. Ricsardson and Cruddas, Bombay.
ARTHUR LEARMOUTH McKENZIE, late of Mombassa, European Inhabitant.
FURDOONJI DADABHOY GUZDAR, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
JOHN ONSLEY SHERLOCK, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s, 17th Bombay Infantry.
GEORGE LLEWELLYN BENWELL, late Assistant Engineer Public Works Dept. Karachi.
WILLIAM HENRY HARDINGE, Lieutenant, late Inspector of Army Schools, Poona.
MOSES WALTER LUCKEY, late Foreman, Carriage Department, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Parel.
HAJI GULAM ALI HAJI ABDULLA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of the advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received, after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 31st March, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and
In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)

C. A. TURNER.....Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made this day by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyebji in Chambers, the sale of the Mill premises of the above Company to Mr. JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, at Rs. 1,30,000 will be confirmed on TUESDAY, the 17th of April next, unless at 10-30 A. M. on the said 17th of April in the High Court, a higher offer is made to the Judge in Chambers accompanied by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of such offer. In the event of such offer and deposit being made at the place and time abovenamed the property will then and there be put up for sale before the Judge at a reserve price of the amount of the offer. Such sale will be on the Conditions of Sale already prepared.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1900.

C. A. TURNER,
Offi. Liquidator.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th April, 1900, TRAINS will LEAVE the PRINCIPAL STATIONS at the following times:—

READ FROM THE TOP. Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 2nd Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	READ FROM THE BOTTOM. Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 2nd Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
20 30	7 40	22 25	D Poona ....A	5 0	20 25	10 25
1 38	14 26	5 36	D Walhur ...D	0 22	14 20	4 5
7 50	21 20	12-21a	D Miraj ....A	18 57	7 0	19 50
11 55	4 0		D Belgaum ...D	13 58	0 50	
16 44	10 2		D Dharwar...D	8 54	18 31	
Mixed Mail.				Mixed Mail.		
17 55	7 20		D Hubli ....D	7 55	12 23	
13 45	7 12		A Bangalore .D	11 27	19 40	

Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 2nd Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 2nd Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
13 55	7 5		D Guntakal ..A	6 0	17 45	
22 28	11 51		D Dharmavaram ..D	2 34	13 25	
5 30	21 27		A Bangalore .D	19 30	5 22	
	1, 2, 3 Class.				1, 2, 3 Class.	
7 30	22 25		D Do. ...A	13 46	5 7	
13 56	6 25		A Mysore.....D	11 55	20 46	
Mixed Mail.				Mixed Mail		
16 43	7 0		D Do. ....A	11 17	20 27	
17 45	8 2		A Nanjanagud.D	10 43	18 55	

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 2nd Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
2 18	0 7	25	D Hubli ....A	6 46	17 5
29 50	10 9		D Gadag ....D	4 27	14 55
0 42	13 49		D Hospet ....D	0 14	11 18
12 44	16 25		A Bellary....D	21 4	8 37
	1, 2, 3 Class.				1, 2, 3 Class.
3 59	20 36		D Do. ....A	20 40	8 25
6 11	18 3		A Guntakal....D	18 25	6 55
7 25	...		D Do. ....A	17 31	—
10 37	...		D Kurnool Road.... D	14 27	..
	3rd Class.		D Nandyal ...D	9 55	3rd Class.
14 12	10 13		D Guntur ....D	14 45	10 45
	12 25		A Bejwada ...D	12 30	18 0

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
21 20	15 5	D Gadag ....A	2 5 32	9 12
3 0	19 30	D Bagalkot...D	16 16	3 26
9 10	3 10	D Bijapur....D	12 45	21 0
15 17	7 20	A Hotgi .....D	8 30	16 14

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
7 0	21 0	D Miraj .....A	18 19	6 20
9 16	23 16	A Kolhapur. ..D	16 25	4 25

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
20 42		D Birur..... A	4 30	
23 49		A Shimoga.....D	0 45	

For further particulars please consult the Sheet Time Tables at Stations and the revised editions of the Company's Guide Book.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY.

Central Offices, Dhawar, 5th April, 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits at present time being arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Leading Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Mardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound, in russet leather with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60. Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the address received Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL FOHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, &c.,

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.

BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. PH., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay., &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morinas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent, for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star, PINK.....Two Stars, GOLD.....Three Stars,

OF ALL DEALERS!

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.,
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculle's prescri

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 1 quantity of assorted colored glass goods, &c.

Also a valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, glass showcases with sliding doors, cottage harmoniums, cane bed-seats, glass fish bowl, odd mahogany cottage piano by "Soundy and Co." rich engravings, and table ornaments, &c., the property of the late MR. E. Smith.

The property of another gentleman.

1 mahogany square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" in good order.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built dogcart in good order.
1-second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second hand strong victoria.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the building materials of a bungalow at Camatipoora, Foras Road, standing on Bombay Tramway Company's land.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

The 30-footer yacht "Kismat," built by Payne, England. Has won over half a dozen cups in Bombay and has won at Home many first and second prizes. Originally cost £500, bought for £150 and has been entirely re-rigged at a cost of £100 in 1896. She is a modern racing bulb cum fin keel yacht. Has ballast over 1 ton or 2 ton on fin. The property of W. P. SYMMONDS, Esq., I.C.S. The yacht can be seen off Apollo Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar hill, the valuable handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, plated wares, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. D. GRAVES, Esq., R.E.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW CAZEE STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hossein Assam Ally Abdul Ally, Husson Ally and Sulemanjee Hassan Ally, under the power of sale reserved by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of December, 1888 the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and building built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Cazee Street, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2297 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3037 and street No. 502, all which pieces of land containing by admeasurement 33,975 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the south partly by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Casinath Dawjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. and C. D. Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the said proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the new Century Mill, the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., No. 2963 on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit Bart., on or towards the west and north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-disrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2917 and 2918, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 2344-5 and street Nos. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill, on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Lois.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

2 ebony and mahogany cottage pianofortes.

1 Brand new superior burr walnut cottage piano, with panel and fret front, bracket truss, iron frame and bronzed pin plate, seven octave, trichord throughout, check action, folding desk to top door, a very superior instrument.

1 D. S. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D. B. B. L. gun by Williams and Adams, in leather case.
1 D. B. B. L. pin fire gun in case, with implements by D. Janson.
1 D. B. pin fire gun by Mullaley, London, in case.
The property of the late Clement Poole, Esqr.—
1 Invalid chair made by John Roberts with poles.

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles of "Simplex" and other makers.

1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second hand pony cart.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Dhunbaijee, wife of Dr. Cowasji Nowrojii Sethna, and the Executrix of the will of the late Mr. Burjorji Framji Cooper, Bai Pimpibai, wife of Jehangir Merwanji Jalsawalla and Executrix of the will of the late Bai Jeevanai Burjorjee Cooper and Bai Bachoobai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Dorabji Nowrojii Cooper and in pursuance of directions contained in the last will of the said Burjorji Rustomji Cooper regarding the division of the undermentioned property, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land together with a three storeyed dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Fort opposite Cama Street or at the end of Nanabhoy Banaji Cross Lane, admeasuring about 1412 square yards, registered in the Collector's New No. 3048 and bounded on the north, by sweeper's Passage and the house of Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Dadysett, on the North by the property of Nanabhoy Banaji, on the east by the property of Hormasji Jehangir Dadysett, and on the west by Cama Street and which premises are now vacant and on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Burjorji Cowasji Cooper, No. 17 Forbes Street, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and THURSDAY 19th inst., at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auctionat Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and hand, some bin Kewood, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, mahogony semi-grand piano by Ernst Kaps imported by Soundy and Co., handsome open phaeton by Laurence, cyclist quarter plate, hand camera, lady's bicycle, "Royal Progress," rich table ornaments, cheoraphs and waterproof lamps, Persian carpets, English made side saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Framjee Hosanjee Kharas and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, the undermentioned valuable landed property by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosanjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosanjee Hormusjee, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Tattie Mill in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2297 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3037 and street No. 502, all which pieces of land containing by admeasurement 33,975 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the south partly by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Casinath Dawjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. and C. D. Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the said proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the new Century Mill, the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., No. 2963 on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit Bart., on or towards the west and north by a public water drain and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-disrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2917 and 2918, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 2344-5 and street Nos. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill, on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Lois.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT PADAVS.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 681 of 1899.

Kallianbai ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
Gokaldas Karamsey and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocherjee A. Vakil, the receivers appointed herein by a consent decree, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., at Carnac Bunder (Mody Bunder North) the following eight Padavs :—

No.	Names.	Candies.
3592	Dowlat Prasad	50
3592	Salamati	100
3593	Sardari	84
49-8	Daria Sitab	110
2934	Daria Bahadur	92
2-55	Magory Daria Dowlat	118
3189	Magori Munoree	115
3301	Daria Dowlat	129

For further particulars and conditions, apply to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI.
In the HIGH Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1897.

Cassumali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Breach Candy, a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend his mother Rahmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai also residing at Breach Candy, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road ..... Defendant.
AND
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 33 of 1897.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Deceased.
vs.
Cassumali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor under the age of 18 years by his Guardian the mother, Rahmutbai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, the first defendant, Ismailbhai Nensey, the second defendant, and Rahimbhoybhai Pirbhai, the third defendant ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decrees made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immovable property which will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Candy, at the Auction Rooms on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named parties to the above suits in the following Properties, namely :—

MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Auctioneer's Rooms,

PROPERTY AT SEWRI.

1. All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground containing by a measurement three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, godown, kitchen, well, trees and cocoanut wall standing thereon, lying, and being at Sewri, in the district and Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 175, new No. 1351, new survey Nos. 1A2353-12437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1207, and Street No. 135, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sewri Road, on or towards the West by Galonji Hill Road, on or towards the North, by the property of Hirsha Dorabji Mistri, and on towards the South by the Public Road.

2. All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate at Sewri, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 175, new No. 1413B, and new Survey No. 1-2363, 1-2437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1199 and Street No. 127, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabjee Shroff, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Vithoba, on or towards the East by the said Galonjee Hill Road, and on or towards the West, by the property of Hirsaman Agree,

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Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists of Banks, Companies, and Exchanges.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility so embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 10-19m. 10-43a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-23a.
Good Friday, Banks and Public Offices closed.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h 17m. High water, 11-20m., 11-9a. Low water, 4-42m., 4-55a.
Banks closed, Easter Holidays.
P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of 30th March, due to arrive at 2 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Professor Deval's Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 11-50m., 11-37a. Low water, 5-12m., 5-29a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, per extra s.s. Juba, will be closed as the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day. Articles for Zanzibar, specially superscribed, will also be forwarded.

YACHT CLUB RACES.—Yacht-owners and those who wish to enter ship's boats will note that entries for to-morrow's races will be received up to noon to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, at Hornby Road, yesterday morning, on the body of Pandurang Kashinath, a clerk in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay. The deceased lived at Vincent Road, Matunga. On Wednesday evening, he left his office to go to the Victoria Terminus station, and while he was walking along the Hornby Road, a pane of glass fell on his neck from a window of a house, belonging to Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powvala, causing a wound four inches long. He bled profusely and died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COMMERCIAL CLASSES.—Morning commercial classes were started on Tuesday in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Bombay, for teaching book-keeping and commercial correspondence. We are glad to learn that there are already 91 students in these classes. One of these is a Graduate, and 38 have passed either the Previous or the Matriculation Examination, and the remaining 52 have been students of the Matriculation Class. 56 students are young men employed in Government and mercantile offices, or doing business on their own account. The unpassed men now in these classes will be finally enrolled on passing an entrance test in English composition, to be conducted by the Principal, who teaches these subjects. We congratulate the Trustees and the Principal on the hold their experiment has taken on the minds of the Parsee youths of Bombay.

USING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Good prosecuted Hira Amra, a Purdesi, for using, as geniune, a counterfeit coin. The evidence showed that, on Tuesday night, the accused purchased two pice worth of *bides* leaves from a woman, named Marathi, and gave her a rupee. Complainant returned to him fourteen annas in silver and six pice in copper, when the accused managed to slip a good four-anna piece into his pocket, and taking out a counterfeit one gave it to the complainant, charging her with attempting to cheat him. Some suspicion having arisen in the mind of the complainant, she called the police, who arrested the accused. Inspector Good informed the magistrate that at present there were many such coins in circulation in Bombay. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MASONRY IN MADRAS.—A very successful installation meeting was held at Lodge Mount, No. 926 E. C., at 5-30 p.m., the 4th instant, when Worshipful Bro. Lieut.-Col. E. M. Damia, the duly-elected Master, was constitutionally installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge Mount for the year 1900-01. The following officers were appointed as office-bearers :—Bro. T. Warner, Senior Warden; Bro. T. Mantell, Junior Warden; Wor. Bro. Col. J. Temple, Treasurer; Wor. Bro. A. E. Bonnar, Secretary; Bro. E. S. Pegler, Senior Deacon; Bro. W. Fitch, Junior Deacon; Bro. J. Taylor, Inner Guard; and Bro. A. Thompson, Tyler. After the lodge meeting, 30 covers were laid for the Freemasons and their friends, who sat down to a sumptuous banquet. There was a deputation, consisting of the Right Worshipful District Grand Master Col. Sir George Moore, and Worshipful Bro. Simon, Senior Warden, from the District Grand Lodge, Madras. Eight toasts were given, and interesting speeches were made by Sir George Moore, Col. Temple, Col. Damia, Mr. Sim and Mr. Narrain Row. After a very pleasant and convivial meeting, the company dispersed at 11-15 p.m. Great credit is due to Col. Temple for the admirable manner in which he worked the lodge during the past year, notwithstanding the many difficulties he has had to contend with during his tenure of office.—"St. Thomas's Mount" Correspondent.

THEFT OF SILK BUNDLES.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Mogul, named Hyder Ali, was charged with the theft of twenty-four bundles of silk, of the value of Rs. 320, the property of Haji Mahomed Javer and Co., merchants. Ali Akbar, the agent of the firm, resided in a house on the Frere Road, on the ground flour, of which was the godown containing silk and other goods. Accused had free access to the godown, to which he took dealers for the purpose of showing the goods to them. It appeared that, from time to time, the accused removed the twenty-four bundles of silk from the godown and offered them for sale to one Hurjivan Khushal, a silk merchant, who would not buy the goods unless the accused gave him a reference. Accused, accordingly, left the silk with Harjivan, who was not satisfied with the reference the accused gave later in the day, and told him to take away the goods. Accused promised to do so in the evening, but as he failed, Harjivan made a report to the police, to whom he made over the silk bundles. On Wednesday, the police went with the goods to the house in Frere Road, and made an enquiry of Ali Akbar, who thereupon opened the godown and found the goods missing. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

RECLAMATION OF SALT MARSH LANDS.

SHAMRAO PANDURNG *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THEIR LORDSHIPS have disposed of an important point as to the liability of people who take up salt marsh lands in order to reclaim them. The Government of Bombay has for some time maintained that those who take up lands under what are called the Gujrat Rules, are bound, on pain of forfeiture, to bring the whole of the land under cultivation within ten years from the date of the grant. Accordingly, the Governement of Bombay declared that a large area of land held by the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang Solicitor, was forfeited to the Crown, as the land was not brought under actual cultivation. Mr. Shamrao had built a sea-wall at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 to keep out salt water, but had not constructed a sufficient number of sluices to bring the land under cultivation. Accordingly, Mr. Shamrao brought a suit in the District Court of Thana to try the validity of the action of Government. His suit was dismissed, and he appealed to the High Court, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade have now set aside the Lower Court's decree, and made a decree in favour of Mr. Shamrao. The question turned upon the meaning of the word "reclaim." The High Court held that a grantee of land for the purposes of reclamation must be held to have satisfied the condition of his grant when he has constructed a proper dam to keep out the sea. He was not bound to do anything more and to bring the land under cultivation as maintained by Government. In this particular case Mr. Shamrao had spent no less than Rs. 60,000 on the main embankments of the lands and it would have been a very hard case indeed if, after the expenditure of so much capital, a grantee were to forfeit the whole of the lands, simply because he either did not or could not do something more to bring the lands under actual cultivation. The High Court remarked that there was nothing in the grant which obliged the grantee to do so, and that wherever it was possible for the land to be brought under cultivation it was the grantee's own interest to do so. The Court has accordingly declared that Mr. Shamrao had not forfeited his tenure of the land. Another important point ruled in the case was that both Courts held that a grantee of lands under the Gujrat Rules is not bound to to accept a 999 years' lease offered by Government. He was a holder in perpetuity and had the same rights and liabilities as ordinary survey occupants.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen Mrs	Guriba, B	Paros A W
Alix Maurice	Hamilton Miss	Patton Frank E
Badreodin Saibee	Harow F Mrs	Percival Allice
Bagram J G	Harper Miss	Miss
Barnes F G	Heaney John Pailing	Pereira D D G
Berman Leon	Hill Henry	Petrie Thomas
Birch, Wm Junior & Co	Hobday J	Slavean G
Brown A Mrs	Hogg C J	Reynolds Pierre
Brown Graham	Hulme G A	Scorieano Anetta Mrs
Burleton W Mrs	Hunter W F	Sowden Ahmed
Carew Gerald	James Mrs	Silberman Esther
Cessier Herol Mrs	Jenkins C Mrs	Simmons Miss
Cleche Hertha Mrs	John on L E	Smith T
Cirilla Mariano	Jones W	Spencer C N
Combes J C	Kampton Napier	Steinhart Lisse
Czartoryzin Witold	Kroh Juan	Stopford Mrs
Dafing F	Lamb E A Miss	Stubbs Walter
Daly W	Lazard Alfonse	Taylor G J D Miss
Daniel J & Co	Liddon R K	Taylor William
Davis Bramond	Loch L M Miss	Tibbits Mrs
Dearing Fanny Mrs	Manhland F	Tubbs, Stanley W
Dobey N D	Marsha J	Vaisami Dionisio
D'Souza C S	Mathew J W	Vassan N G
Echalie Maurice	McDonnell Susie Miss	Varley G
Forbes C D	Moliton Larry	Waldmann Herman
Freshfield Douglas W	Morris Charles Mrs	Wells Walter J
Gables Mrs	Morritz M	West Mrs
Gardner Mrs	Morrison A M	Wilson G G
Goodman G	Muller Y X	Wirth E Miss
Graham Chas S	Newman Miss	Yoskey C
Grinberg D	Norton Mrs	

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

A POINT OF LAW.

The President said that as the appointment of Mr. Michael, as officiating secretary did not come into force until the 18th instant, and as the Act required the election of a member of the Standing Committee should be made in the presence of the Secretary, the election for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Muller from the Standing Committee could not be proceeded with that afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that in the circumstances the election of a member of the Standing Committee be postponed till the next adjourned meeting. The proposition being seconded, it was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave for absence was formally granted to Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy, Professor Multer, and Mr. H. G. Geil.

HUMANE CATTLE KILLER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 28th February last, on the subject of Greaver's Humane Cattle Killer. He stated that he had been in communication with the United States Consul regarding the methods of slaughter in vogue in America and had obtained details of the system pursued at the abattoirs in charge of the Department of Agriculture, but as the Chief Commissariat Officer had stated his inability to move in the matter nothing further could be done at present.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation hoped that the matter would not be lost sight of.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay, and place before the Corporation information as to when the existing contract for the supply of meat to the troops of Bombay would expire and what steps he would then take for the adoption of the Greaver's Humane Cattle Killer.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the proposition carried.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the memorandum from the Secretary to the Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held on the 26th February last be recorded. In the course of his remarks Mr. Jafferbhoy said that in view of the fact that the members of the Improvement Board were charged with holding their meetings in camera, it was incumbent on Mr. Wacha and other members, who represented the Corporation in the Improvement Trust, to embrace this opportunity and relate to them the part they had taken in the deliberations of the Trust.

Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas seconded and proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Soapurjee said that the government resolution showed that representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Improvement Trust were not required to set the seal of secrecy on their lips.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Jafferbhoy was mistaken in thinking that that was the proper time and opportunity for members to give an account of their stewardship on the Improvement Trust. The proper course to follow was to call upon those members by a special resolution to do so. He was waiting very anxiously and very eagerly to give that opportunity, to the representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust.

Sir George Cotton observed that members of the Corporation must not look upon the Improvement Trust with jealousy. (Mr. Mehta: No. No, not on behalf of the Corporation:) There was just a tinge of jealousy about the proceedings of the Improvement Trust which always prevented the Corporation from going hand in hand with the Trust. No doubt the Corporation was bound to obtain and ought to obtain information from the Trust. Their representatives were sent by the Corporation for giving effect to the views of the Corporation and not their own individual views.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai said that it was not correct to say that there had been any jealousy between the two bodies. The misunderstanding opened to view from the fact that both the bodies had not yet been able to comprehend their mutual relations.

Mr. Wacha: I beg your pardon.

In giving a personal explanation Mr. Mehta said that as a member of the Corporation, who took some prominent part in criticising the action of the Improvement Trusthe repudiated in the most emphatic manner the statement made by Sir George Cotton that there was even the smallest scintilla of jealousy in that criticism. It was a weak device of an enemy to transform criticism into what it was not.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna agreeing with Mr. Mehta said that that was not the occasion for rendering an account of his stewardship on the Trustee Board, but he would be very happy to do so when he was called upon by the Corporation by a special resolution. He entirely repudiated the idea that there was any jealousy between the two bodies, which were both actuated with the best of motives. There was no doubt some friction between them but this would be considerably minimised in course of time.

Dr. Viegas said there was indeed some friction between the two bodies. Mr. Mehta had taken a wrong view of the relations between the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, and of the spirit in which they were conjoined. a certain amount of circumspection and secrecy on the Improvement Trust. It would be an evil day when certain matters, which must be kept secret, were disseminated broad cast to the prejudice of the city and the Corporation, (Cries of question, question," and no no.")

Dr. N. N. Katrak was of opinion that the friction which had been admitted to exist between the two bodies, would have been much minimised. If they had furnished the Corporation with sufficient materials in coming to a decision on the schemes submitted to them by the Trust.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula in replying on the debate expressed his surprise that when two of the representatives of the Corporation had chosen to say in the matter, Mr. Wacha had preferred to hold his silence. A good beginning had been made by Sir Bhalchandra, when he referred to what had transpired at a meeting of the Improvement Trust. He was also surprised at the attitude of Mr. Mehta, for while in the chair (as speaker) he brought forward a resolution at an extraordinary meeting of the Corporation cal

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

ALL Markets closed from this evening until Tuesday morning, on account of the Easter Holidays.

At the weekly sale of Council Bills in London yesterday for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 16 30 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. —,—,— " to Bombay.
Rs. 1,70,000 " to Madras.
Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 3 31-32d. Minimum rate received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 15 97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 21,50,000. Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 35,00,000.

Extra allotments—

Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 30,000 1s. 4d.
" Madras	Rs. 10,00 1s. 4d.

Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	81 1 3-8—1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	2101 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	3111 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	2911 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London	2/3 8 "
" New York	59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25'21 plus 1 "
" New York	487 1-2s. plus 1-4d.
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged
" Short Loans Bills	4 1-4 per cent. "
" Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent. "

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened quiet this morning at

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31 32d. to 1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	107 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

A fair amount of Credits were placed for Cash at 1s. 7-32d. and Bank Demand was given at 1s. 4d. for to-day, up to about 200, when sellers would only give for next mail at the rate. Private demand was sold for ready at 1s. 4 1-32d.

MONEY is easy and it would be difficult to get more than three per cent per annum for short deposits; 4 per cent. was given during the week for 6 months' deposit. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance was down to a very trifling extent, Rs. 11,000 and that of the Bank of Bengal, some 6 lacs.

The three Presidency Bank's rate of interest remain unchanged as under :—

Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market has been quiet during the week, and with more sellers out than buyers, rates have given way about 3-8th per cent. with only a limited business passing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady throughout the week with some improvement in good Counters. Bank of Bombay shares are worth Rs. 1,247 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantij Railway, and Tapti Valley changed hands at Rs. 590 D, and Rs. 477 1-2 respectively. Alcock Ashdown and Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 200. Manockji Petit's advanced to Rs. 1,700, but on the rumour of a Rs. 40 dividend the price declined to Rs. 1,685. Greaves Cotton and Co's mill shares are in demand at the following rates. Howard and Bulloughs at Rs. 525.

	Rs.
Connaught S. and W. G.	435
James Greaves	470
Empress	3 5
Ex gold	168

Morarji Gocouldas' Shares are in request at Rs. 14,25 and Sonlapur at Rs. 1,800. Currimbhoy's have improved to Rs. 695 and China's to Rs. 480.

WHEAT.—For Export there is no demand. Prices of White Delhi advanced during the week to Rs. 5-2-6 owing to the rains up-country, but rates closed easier at Rs. 5-1-9 to 5-3-0. Arrivals 25'1292 cwts.

SEEDS, GINGELLY.—The market has ruled quiet, but steady throughout the week with no change in rates. Arrivals 4900 cwts.

LINSEED.—For ready as well as for April-May, has advanced considerably and a large business has been done the market closing firm at Rs. 8-11 "bold" and Rs. 8-6 for small grain with buyers at 1 anna under these rates. Arrivals 45,100 cwts.

CASTOR SEED.—The demand has been good throughout the week, and the market closes firm at Rs. 38 4 0 with many buyers, April May is unchanged at Rs. 39. Arrivals 4870 cwts.

RAPE SEED.—In a very strong market a very large business has been done this week, buyers paying as much as Rs. 7-1 0 per Bengal Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-9-0 to Yellow. This afternoon, the market closes easier at Rs. 6-15 and Rs. 7-7-0 per Brown and Yellow at Cawnpore, respectively. Arrivals 46,467 cwts.

POPPY SEED.—The market closes quiet at a decline on last week, Both for ready and forward Rs. 8-2-0 is named. Arrivals 5464 cwts.

The recent rains up-country have done some damage to the early crops at Delhi but on the whole, it was slight.

WHEAT.—The following are the closing rates in the Bazaar :—

White Peasy 91 per cent.	Rs. 36	per candy.	Bazaar terms.
do 85 do	" 34		do
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 33		do
Red Delhi	" 34		do
do	" 5-1-9 per cwt. April-May		
Hard Yellow	" 42-46	per candy	Bazaar terms.
Red Ahmedabad	" 36		do
Hard Red	" 35		do

	Rs. a.	
Linseed	8	11 per cwt.
Rape Yellow Guzerat	7	14 "
" Yellow Brown	7	6 "
" Yellow Red	7	1 "
" Delhi Brown	7	5 April-May.
Gingelly White	Rs. 46	per candy Bazaar terms
Do Mixed	" 41	do

SEEDS.—Linseed, London quotes 50s. 3d. April-May. Dunkirk business done, firm.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet during the week and rates are fully 1s. lower than when we last wrote with a very moderate business passing. Owner's ideas are however far beyond buyers, to some extent doubtless, on account of 23 steamers having been taken up by the Home Government for the conveyance of horses to South Africa. The Othello is berthed for Antwerp for the latter half of May, at 16s. Several lots of Freight, aggregating in all about 1,000 tons, were booked at 6s 6d. for Antwerp, May Shipment while from Karachi to Marseilles 17s. was paid for May. The demand for steamers for the rice ports has slackened, the Comeric being the only one fixed this week, Rangoon to Bombay, at Rs. 10-8.

COALS.—The market is as firm as ever both for ready and forward, and as the rates of Freight from Calcutta to Bombay have advanced 8 as. per ton, buyers have to pay so much higher in consequence. A large line of Muir's Navigation 8,500 tons, is reported at Rs. 13-8-0 for 1901, January to December. Another 5,000 tons Jardines at Rs. 14, July to December, this year. 1,700 tons Singareni for May delivery at Rs. 14, and 500 tons Seebpore for May shipment, at Rs. 15-8. Re ales of ready coals have been made in Jardine's, Muir's, and Heilgers, at Rs. 15-8 and in Deshargur, at Rs. 16-8-0.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

	Rs. a.
Singareni	14 1-4
Damargar	Bengal 15 1-2
Muir's Navigation	" 15 1-2
Jardines	" 15 3-4
Seebpore	" 15
Heilgers	" 15 1-2

COTTON.—The market has been quiet but steady during the past week and only a moderate business has been reported. The local mill buyers continue to operate sparingly and their daily purchases have consequently been only small. Shippers to Japan are at present doing little or nothing, while for Europe the enquiry is reported to be small and at rates which holders here refuse to accept. Receipts have been on a small scale, and as supplies in the up-country markets are gradually being exhausted, sellers are induced to hold out for prices which they consider the statistical position warrants, but which buyers find considerable difficulty in paying.

The following are closing quotations this evening :

	Ready Jan. (1900)	May (1900)
Bengals Fine ready	226	223
F. G.	215	
Broach Fine	235	
" Good	230	March (1901) 203

Between 1000 and 1200 bales were taken at Colaba by mills and shippers, principally the former.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 21 00 bales. Spot 5 13 32d — 1-32d. Arrival closed steady—Fine Bengals 4 30-32d. F. G. Bengals 4 24-32d. Good Bengals, 4 29-32d. Good Tinnevelly 5 10-32d. F. G. F. Tinnevelys 5 6-32d. Mid-Up-lands in Liverpool unchanged.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	9 34 plus 3
do October	8'13 unchanged

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 221—4 1-2	
Do. Fully Good	" 215—4 13 32	
Do. Good	" 210—4 9-32	
Belatee, Fine	" 227—4 21 32	
Do. Fully Good	" 223—4 5-8	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 222—4 17-32	
Oomra Fully Good	" 227—4 21 32	
Bhownagur Good	" 225—4 19 32	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 226—4 23 32	
Western	" 226—4 7-8	
Do. Good	" 220—4 23-32	

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been steady during the week but with only a small business doing, and prices have not recovered from the decline lately reported, but the tendency during the last five days has been against buyers. The demand for Grey and Bleached cloths is still very small, and of the latter, stocks shew a tendency to increase, The Home markets are still quite of reach with ours with the result that no arrival business is possible.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is quiet but steady with only a small demand.

YARNS, METAL AND COTTER both dull without any signs of improvement Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 66-4 per cwt. respectively Bazaar terms.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900 Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898 Bales.
For 6 days	11,447	54,922	62,321
From 1st Jan. to 11th April	413,895	1181,33	784,269
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	900	5319	9,857
From 1st Jan. to 11th April	34,701	234,495	136,.07
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 6 days	3,147	2,450	...
From 1st Jan. to 11th April	152,912	162,341	133,784

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	25,208	124 852	287,539
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	403 405	1,134,519	1,349 238
Linseed for 6 days	45,100	104,007	103,703
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	144,187	942 412	850,053
Rapeseed for 6 days	46,467	74,749	155,365
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	157,891	413,257	427,970
Gingellyseed for 6 days	4,900	22,310	43,505
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	904,071	900,254	922,037

The clearances of wheat and seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898 cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	...	133,325	47,006
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	4	630,737	314,553
Linseed for 6 days	...	152,563	109,009
Do from 1st Jan. to 11th April	102,090	793,759	735,453
Rapeseed for 6 days	3,013	54,272	68,473
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	284,128	414,343	374,399
Gingellyseed for 6 days	29,496	54,985	39,031
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th April	1,010,319	977,745	767,712

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for days.	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish	.. ..	1434	55739	221831	93564	319352
Barsee and Nugur	.. ..	349	23496	78337	311.6	87074
Berar	.. ..	793	65.09	35.2.8	11.734	550.42
Tota Comras	.. ..	2572	145574	717356	251514	95.165
Hingunghat	.. ..	...	5013	8546	7012	11384
Dholleras	.. ..	270	647	20 62	1.560	506.6	19.742
Broach	.. ..	28	130	17953	6.230	40329	70613
Cumpta & Dharwar	.. ..	558	2265	24116	21563	37236	33055
Westerns	.. ..	...	503	457	2972	40.8	3.42
Bengals	.. ..	658	29.0	19923	15.3.9	30125	196.51
Sind	.. ..	...	6.	163.9	3.6.	3.53	3.63
Persian	.. ..	13	233	112	113	8527	17.
American	.. ..	68	1343	10507	911	143.3	1414
Egyptian	.. ..	367	367	3134	1102	8684	1256
Other sorts	.. ..	92	92	1.4.8	...	2.62	0
Total	...	20.6	112.7	41585.9	113.43	3.5.144	1.77795

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	25,209
Linseed	45 00
Rapeseed	46,467
Gingellyseed	4,900
Poppyseed	5,404
Groundnuts	...
Castorseed	4,870
Rice	291, 04
Myrabollams	2e 838

Current quotations of local made piece goods and yarns :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET—Quiet but steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents
T Cloths	15 to 18	1 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6'5 to 7'25
Do	21 to 34	20 to 24	4 to 7	6.0 to 7'00
Long Cloths	30 to 16	20 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Do	4 to 45	33 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Domestics	1 to 27	30 to 05	8 to 16	6'50 to 7'00
Do	27 to 37	07 to 12	14 to 20	6'50 to 7'00
Chaddars	31 to 34	4 to 6	1 to 3	6'50 to 6'75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6'50 to 6'75
Plain Dhoties	0 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7'00 to 7'25
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'75 to 7'00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7'00 to 7'50
Sarongs with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7'50 to 7'75
Checks	4 to 7	24	5 to 8	8'00 to 9'00
Drills, Jeans	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6'50 to 6'75
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes)				7'00 to 7'50

YARN.

MARKET :—Steady.

Twists	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 1-2 to 4 5-8	per lb.
"	" 8	"	4 1-2 " 4 3-4	"
"	" 10s	"	4 7-8 " 5 1-4	"
"	" 12	"	5 " 5 1-4	"
"	" 16s	"	5 3-8 " 5 5-8	"
"	" 20s	"	5 1-2 " 6 1-8	"
"	" 24s	"	6 3-4 " 6 5-8	"
"	" 30s	"	6 7-8 " 7 1-8	"
"	" 40s	"	7 5-8 " 8 3-8	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhowanggar	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	94 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Flotta-Rubattino Company's steamer Bermuda from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand left Colombo, on the morning of the 12th inst. and is expected in Bombay on the morning of the 15th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Good Friday, April 13.

7 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
9 a.m.—Litany and Address to children.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—The three hours Agony.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants, Hymns 94, 103 and 184.

Saturday, April 14.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.

Easter Eve.

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong—Hymns 134 and 131.

Easter Sunday, April 15.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-0 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—131, 553, 437 and 83.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns 3—1-4 and 477.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem—If we believe that Jesus died.
Daily Matins at 6-45, a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Easter Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (silent).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral)—Hymns 134, 135 and 135.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Anthem—"Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame." Hymns 131 and 136.
4-1 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem—"Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame." Hymns 134 and 500.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Good Friday.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Rogers.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
Offertories to work among the Jews.
Easter Day, April 15.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Rogers.
Morning offertories to Church expenses.
Evening offertory to Bible society.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.
Easter Sunday.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.) Hymns 100, 105 and 105.
3-30 a.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem—"There is a green hill far away—Gowood.
Hymns 128 and 131.
Offertory for the Parochial and Foreign Mission to the Jews, at Umarkhadi.
Easter Eve.
8 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
7 p.m.—First Evensong or Easter Day.
Easter Day.
8 a.m.—Introit Hymn 133.
Missa Cantata (Mortimer).
Hymns 127, 322 and 324.
Nunc Dimittis.
11 a.m.—Hymn 125.
Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns 138, 134 and 131.
6 p.m.—Processional Hymn 125.
Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stainer).
Hymns 134 and 492.
Processional Hymn 123.
Offertory for the Indian Famine Fund.
The Service will be accompanied by the Organ and a String Band.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 11.

10 p.m.	79·9

THURSDAY.—APRIL 12.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	84·9
12 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	89·1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LECKY—GOLDNEY.—At Sirmi, at Christ Church, Simla, Major Robert Lecky, R.A., youngest son of John Frederick Lecky, of Ballykealy, County Carlow, Ireland, to Muriel Edith Goldney, only daughter of the late John Goldney, Esq., C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

WHAT Reuter supplies us with is not the full text of the report of the Royal Commission on Civil and Military Expenditure in India, but what appears to be an exhaustive summary of both the majority and minority reports. The Commission cannot be charged with undue haste in the submission of their report. Indeed on more than one occasion questions in the House as to the probable date of its presentation implied a charge of dilatoriness against Lord Welby and his colleagues. The Commission was appointed in May, 1895, for the express object of inquiring into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India and into the apportionment of the charges between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. There were many complicated questions involved, and the Commission had to undertake a task of no small dimension. The position was very fairly put when the Commission was appointed. The real issue to be tried was, "How far the Indian Treasury ought to be charged for a number of services for which no charge is made to other dependencies of Great Britain, and especially for military charges, designed primarily in the interests of Great Britain and without reference to India. There were other questions; but this was the main object for which the Commission was appointed in the hope that it might carry the question nearer to a satisfactory solution than did the Select Committee of 1874. That Committee acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but at the same time declared India's liability for the cost of improvements in the general military administration. Prior to the appointment of the 1895 Commission a spirited controversy on subjects of Indian finance had been carried on in the *Times*, which led to its inception, and in June the Commission had got to work. Its composition included, besides Lord Welby, the Rt. Hon. L. Courtney, Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, the late Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. R. W. Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder and Mr. Richmond Richie, as Secretary, his place being taken by Mr Colin Campbell. Sir R. Mowbray was subsequently added to the Commission. The report which they have just issued after five years' deliberations is not unanimous. The majority report is signed by all but three members; the minority being Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, a fact of which intimation was long ago given, the views of these three gentlemen being in strict accord.

The majority report opens with a compliment to the Indian financial system, it being acknowledged that its machinery is well organised and that its action is effectively controlled. Lord Welby, as the auditor of the Civil List and Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, is well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, and the Financial Department in India may accept the testimony at its true value. Many alterations, however, are suggested, but they are details which affect the officials concerned rather than the general public. And there is much of the same kind in the report on which the Commission refrains from making any suggestions. The audit is found to be well-organised and effective. The Government is not extravagant. Law and Justice are self-supporting; the expenditure on education is not lavish and no revision of pension regulations would be justifiable except after a full review of the financial working of the general regulations and proof that the burthen cast by them on the taxpayer exceeds the necessities of the case. The suggestions made as to the departments earning revenue are more in the nature of re-arrangements than reforms, and the Commission merely offers, as a matter for consideration, whether if a fair and constant surplus should be hereafter realised larger sums might not be with advantage devoted to the improvement of the railway lines. On the subject of expenditure on defence and foreign affairs, the Commission hesitates to make a definite assertion, and here their work is incomplete. The Commissioners wish that an actuarial report should be obtained showing the normal non-effective charge which the present regulations will entail upon the tax-payer under the different heads of non-effective charge, and also the proportion which the charge of non-effective service will bear to effective. Attention is also called to the heavy charge upon the tax-payer in respect of military pensions, formerly payable from military funds, and the Commissioners advise that an actuarial report upon the future of this charge should also be obtained. As to the apportionment of charges the Commissioners are very explicit. The Committee of 1874 affirmed that India as a component part of the empire must be prepared to share in the cost of a system, the expense of which may be enhanced for imperial purposes. It acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but also declared her liability for the cost of improvements in the general military administration. The principles of the report of 1874 are practically upheld and a considerable reduction in the Home Charges is recommended. India now sends Home an annual contribution approximating two hundred thousand pounds towards the office of the Secretary of State. Instead of this the Commission recommends £50,000 as an equitable contribution, in this matter the analogy of the Colonial Office being followed and the India Council lost sight of. As regards the military expenditure of Aden, it is recommended that India shall bear half the cost, half of the cost of the Persian Mission, half of the Euphrates, Tigris and Karun river subsidies, no change being recommended with regard either to Zanzibar, Mauritius, or the cost of the China Diplomatic and Consular missions. No change is suggested in regard to compensation grant or indeed as to the military charges, but a practical solution is offered of the difficulty of dividing the costs of military operations on a remarkably sound basis. The Commission will not accept for India any direct or substantial interest in the employment of forces in Europe, in Africa, west of the Cape of Good Hope, or in Asia, east of China. But it emphatically holds that India has a direct and substantial interest in keeping open the Suez Canal, in the maintenance of order in Egypt so far as the security of the Canal is concerned. The Soudan, Valley of the Nile, Africa, south of Madagascar, Japan or Eastern China we have nothing to do with. We are partially interested in East Africa and the African islands as far as Zanzibar, and we have direct and substantial interests in border punitive expeditions, Afghanistan, China and Malay Peninsula. The contribution to naval defences is not considered excessive. But a sound suggestion is offered that ships of the size and number required shall be handed over at cost price and that the balance of contribution be paid towards the general cost of the Navy, while as to the cost of transports the Commission think that the United Kingdom might undertake half the cost. When the Commission was appointed it was pointed out that if the principle of 1874 were upheld then India was liable for a share of the increased expenditure caused by the addition of purchase, of the introduction of the short service system, and of the many changes made to improve the condition of the British soldier, including the maintenance of the present capitation grant of £7-10 per head. On this subject the minority urge that it should be modified and the capitation grant reduced to £5, both countries paying equal shares. The majority do not recommend any change for the next five or six years at all events when a general revision should take place. In so far as this the principle of the 1874 Committee is modified and thus far only. The time has not yet come for revising other items of military expenditure.

The majority report, it will thus be seen, makes what many will consider very generous allowances and has kept before it India's claim to liberal treatment. The minority report so far as we are able to judge concerns itself with generalities rather than specific replies to the report of the majority. They object to the manner in which the inquiry was conducted. They maintain that it has not ascertained that for which it was especially appointed, *viz*, "whether the Government of India with all its machinery as then existing in India had or had not promoted the general prosperity of the people in its charge, and whether India was better or worse off by being a province of the British Crown." We imagine very little inquiry would be necessary to educe a plain reply to a question of the kind. But there was never any intention that the time of the Commission and the countless witnesses it called, should be devoted to anything so futile. The object of the inquiry was rather how can the financial position of India be improved and as to that the Commission has offered some very sound and eminently practical suggestions. As we say however, we have as yet before us only a general summary of the minority report. But it appears that they would render more cumbersome the financial machinery, which the majority declare to be efficient, and that in order to give the Indian tax-payer an opportunity of making his voice heard the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council should

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM DURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A Reuter's despatch from Durban, dated 11th instant, says that General Hunter has arrived there, and also that a large number of troops have embarked in transports, but their destination is unknown.

THE BOERS AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

Reuter wires from Elandslaagte on the 11th inst., that the Boer position was disclosed yesterday and extended fifteen miles.

Slight skirmishing took place to-day.

The Boers are believed to be concentrated on a kopje facing the British position.

THE REBELLION AMONG THE CAPE DUTCH.

Reuter wiring from Carnarvon on the 11th instant, says General Parsons and staff have arrived there and that the rebellion is now completely at an end.

KITCHENER AT ALIWAL.

Reuter's despatch from Aliwal, dated 11th instant, says Lord Kitchener arrived there on that day and heliographed a sympathetic message to Wepener.

He left again that night.

THE SIEGE OF WEPENER.

Heavy cannonading has been going on at Wepener to-day, but the garrison is holding its own.

GENERAL GATACRE'S RECALL.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A "Times" message from Bloemfontein says that it has been announced in General Orders that General Chermside replaces General Gatacre, "ordered to England."

The "Times" assumes that the Reddersburg affair finally decided Lord Roberts to remove General Gatacre. The "Times," while sympathising with General Gatacre as a brave and energetic officer, approves the decision to remove him, and hopes that it will exercise a salutary influence.

GENERAL GATACRE'S SUCCESSOR.

General Pole-Carew, and not General Chermside, will command the Eleventh Division in place of General Gatacre.

GUARDS BRIGADE.

Colonel Inigo Jones has been appointed to the command of the Guards Brigade.

Colonel Maxwell has been appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Brigade and Colonel Knox to that of the 23rd Brigade; while Colonel Brasier-Creagh, of the Indian Staff Corps, has received the Command of Roberts' Horse.

[Colonel Inigo Richmund Jones, of the Scots Guards, served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, and was present in the engagements at Hasheen and Tamai, for which he received the medal with clasp and Khedive's star.

Major General Knox served with the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-85 when raised and commanded the 4th Pioneer Regiment.

Colonel Maxwell served in the Egyptian War of 1882 with 1st Battalion of the Black Watch and was present at the battles of Tel-el-Kebir. He was Staff Captain in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, being mentioned in despatches. In 1885-86 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Grenfell with the Egyptian Frontier Field Force, and was present at the engagements of Giniss, Gemaizah, the operations near Suakim in 1888, and saw further fighting near the Suakim frontier in 1889. He was several times mentioned in despatches, and received the D. S. O. and other honours. He was with Sir Herbert Kitchener in the Dongola Expedition in 1896, and was in command of the third infantry brigade, being present at Firket and the operations at Hafir. He was present in the operations in 1897, and in the following year commanded the 2nd Soudanese Brigade, and went through the battles at Atbara and Khartoum. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.]

THE GARRISON AT WEPENER.

The Garrison at Wepener consists of five hundred men with seven guns.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Durban, dated the 11th instant, stating that General Hunter commands the Brigade going from that place to join Lord Roberts. Two more regiments embark to-day.

ELANDSLAAGTE BEING SHELLED.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A Reuter's despatch from Ladysmith, dated the 10th instant, states that the Boers opened fire this morning and are shelling our camp at Elandslaagte from three positions but no damage has been done.

Our troops have reconnoitred the enemy, who are in large force and strongly fortified.

A WARNING TO DISLOYAL CAPE COLONISTS.

Reuter, in a message from Colesberg, says that in view of the unrest prevailing, Lord Roberts has issued a Proclamation warning the inhabitants in the north of Cape Colony against further acts of hostility, and stating that no leniency will be shown in future but the utmost rigour of martial law will be enforced.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Reuter wires from Simonstown that owing to the unfavourable conditions the authorities intend to ship all the Boer prisoners to St. Helena.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION FOR THE POWERFUL.

H. M. S. Powerful arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the Cape and met with a splendid reception.

Troops lined the fortifications and all the warships in harbour were decked with bunting, and dense crowds were on the seafront and quays.

FRANCE AND THE BEIRA QUESTION.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Delcasse refused to discuss the passage of British troops through Beira, as France, he said, was not directly concerned in the question.

DESPATCH FROM SIR R. BULLER.

General Sir R. Buller reports that the enemy attacked his right flank yesterday while he was engaged in changing his position.

Our Artillery silenced their guns. The attack was not pressed by the enemy.

Our losses were four killed and eight wounded.

THE BOERS UNMASK THEIR BIG GUNS.

Reuter wires from Ladysmith that the Boers have unmasked six of their big guns and shelled all our camps.

The naval guns disabled one of the Boer guns and stopped the Boer attempts to outflank us.

It is rumoured that parties of the enemy have been seen to the south of Elandslaagte.

ROBERTS' POSITION.

A BRIGHTER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date London, April 11:—

The "Times" correspondent at Bloemfontein says the enemy is generally attempting to discover strategic openings, and he combats the pessimistic view that the Boers command all territory east of the railway. Their numbers is estimated at anything up to 6,000, but hitherto small parties only come into contact with the British, their object being mainly the interruption of the railway and the re-enlistment of the farmers.

A telegram from Mafeking reports that the Boers, on the 7th March, fired 250 shells, whereof seventy were from the 100-pounder. The sick and wounded averaged during the siege less than 30 per cent.

Captain Browne, Cape Police, headed a party on the 24th March, who smartly cut the wire leading to the Boer mine, wherefrom he captured 250 pounds of dynamite.

Reuter reports wholesale tribal murders in Swaziland and general unrest.

The Boers at Bremersdorp are offering bribes for permission to pass through armed to Lebombo, the disputed territory between Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa.

Burnham, the American scout, has been captured twice and escaped.

The enemy in the Koonsprnit affair belonged to Lemmer's force and numbered 8,000.

The Bavarian, Braemer Castle, Auranis, Montrose, Winkfield and Briton have arrived at Capetown.

ROBERTS' CAVALRY.

Lord Roberts has re-distributed the Mounted Infantry Division, which henceforth consists of two brigades of four corps each, the whole under Brigadier-General Ian Hamilton, with Colonels Hutton and Ridley as Brigadiers. The eight Corps Commanders are as follows:—Colonels Alderson, Delisle, Pilcher, Henry, Dawson, Staff Corps; Legge, 20th Hussars; Bainbridge, East Kents; and Ross, Durhams.

THE DESERTION OF OLIVIER'S FOLLOWERS.

BRITISH MINES AND BUILDINGS UNDERMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

Telegrams to Australian papers say that the British public have been wondering why the advance of the British army northward from Bloemfontein has been so long delayed. The explanation is now given that the halt is due to a cautious effort on the part of Lord Roberts to secure a peaceful transition of the reins of government and authority from the Free Staters to the British.

Confirmation is given to the reports that Olivier has been deserted by a large number of his followers.

It is stated that some Free Staters threatened to shoot Olivier, whom they accuse of having grossly deceived them.

Consul Pott, of Delagoa Bay, has been fined £210 for importing, indirectly, a heliograph and other contraband of war.

The Russian Government has replied to Kruger that had he at first applied to the Powers, before telegraphing to Lord Salisbury, they have reason to believe that Britain would have been approached as to the terms of peace.

The result, however, would have been the same, as mediation is impossible after Lord Salisbury's categorical statement.

The "Times" says Russia's reply is the unkindest yet sent, acidulating as it does platonic sympathy with an intimation that the Presidents took the wrong way; but the right way would have made no difference.

The Transvaalers have arrested Commandant Prinsloo, who retired from the army without Kruger's permission.

The Transvaal Government have commandeered half-a-million sovereigns from five banks at Pretoria and a similar amount from the Standard Bank.

Kruger has undermined the British mines on the Rand; also the British buildings at Johannesburg.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following is a further list of the casualties in South Africa:—

10th Hussars—Private Beckett, died from enteric at Chieveley on the 5th April. Private W. Prentice, died from enteric at Ladysmith on the 14th January.

5th Dragoon Guards—Private A. Gamer, died from enteric at Ladysmith on the 10th of January.

1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment—Private Paddon, died of dysentery at Chieveley on the 4th April. Private H. Kidd, died of enteric at Ladysmith on the 3rd of April. Private Phillips, died of dysentery on the 1st of April.

1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment—Colour-Sergeant Pittaway died on the 15th March.

2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Corps—Private Vickers, died of diarrhœa at Ladysmith, on the 2nd of April. Private Golden, died of enteric at Mooi River, on the 3rd of April.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ASHANTI RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Government has received reassuring news from Kumassi.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ASHANTI.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Reuter wiring from Accra, on the 11th instant, says that in event of an invasion only 800 Houssas are available.

The Volunteers have unanimously offered their services for the front.

A Missionary writes from the interior on the 7th instant, that five British Officers and 40 Houssas have been killed.

An unconfirmed report states that Sir Frederick Hodgson, the Governor is in the enemy's hands.

RUSSIA AND THE COREA.

A Reuter's despatch from Yokohama to-day, says that advices from Seoul state that Russia has presented to Corea a renewed demand regarding Masampo.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The death is announced of Sir William Priestley.

[Sir William Priestley was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Priestley, of Morley Hall, near Leeds and was born in 1829. The future physician was educated at Edinburgh, King's College, and Paris, and has been, in the course of his life, Physician and Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital; Professor of Obstetric Medicine at King's College; Consulting Physician at King's College Hospital; Physician-Accoucheur to the late H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany (Princess Alice of Great Britain), and H. R. H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Sir William Priestley was also President of the Obstetrical Society of London. He was an M. D. and F. R. C. P. (London and Edinburgh) and L. L. D. and F. L. S., and has been representing the Scotch Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew in Parliament since 1896. The works he has published were numerous, and dealt chiefly with Natural History and Medical Science.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant, arrived here at 10 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left here at 7 a. m. to-day.

HEAVY RAIN IN PANCH MAHALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, APRIL 11.

Heavy showers fell on Sunday and Monday, the rain being accompanied by thunder and lightning. Part of the poor-house which is constructed of matting was blown down, causing inconvenience and distress among the infirm patients. They were subsequently housed in the nearest dharumsalla. The weather is still cloudy.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

CEREMONIAL VISITS.

QUETTA, APRIL 11.

Last evening, H. E. the Viceroy received a formal visit at the Residency from the Khan of Khelat, and afterwards from the Jam of Las Bela. Later in the evening his Excellency returned the visit of the Khan of Khelat, while the Foreign Secretary returned the visit of the Jam of Las Bela. At night a small dinner party was held at the Residency, and subsequently his Excellency held a levee, which was numerously attended.

PLAGUE RIOT AT CAWNPORE.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

The dissatisfaction of the populace with the plague measures at Cawnpore found vent in serious rioting last evening. Some thousands of workpeople attacked the Plague Segregation Camp and destroyed it.

The police being powerless against them, the troops were called out, and in the disturbance eight or ten deaths occurred. The Light Horse and Volunteer Rifles patroll and guard the mills and factories, and business in the city is suspended.

The Lieutenant-Governor had previously arranged to visit Cawnpore to investigate the plague measures, and arrives there from Naini Tal this evening.

STEAMER ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLI.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The steamer Forerie, whilst proceeding out to sea last night, grounded on the sands at Saugor Flat, about three miles to the north-west of the Saugor light-house. The steamer Guide, early this morning, after nearly two hours' working managed to pull her off. On being floated the former proceeded to sea, apparently none the worse for the grounding. She belongs to the Forerie Steamship Company of Glasgow.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Dougherty, officiating Army Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd-Lieutenant Dougherty, 7th Bombay Infantry, will remain attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, until further orders.

9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Hutchinson, I. M. S., to officiate in medical charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department.

29th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Anthony, I.M.S., to officiate in medical charge, vice Captain Gibbs, I. M. S., transferred to Civil Department, Indian Medical Service.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant Manuk, I. M. S., is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Command for duty with No. 50 Native Field Hospital at Khar.

Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Military Works Services.—On return to Karachi of Major Porter, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Sind District, Captain Delay, R. E., is re-transferred to the Quetta District on transfer to the Bombay Command, Military Works Services.

Lieutenant Bunbury, R. E., is posted to the Bombay District Artillery Works.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The following transfers have been ordered:—Major Dannet, from the Aden District, to the Mhow District, Major Cardoza from the Mhow District to the Aden District; Lieutenant-Colonel Demsey, transferred from the Bengal Command is posted to the Aden District; and Major Harwood, transferred from the Punjab Command is posted to the Bombay District.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for the retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Preece, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Dixon, 76th Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to C Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and that instructions have been issued for him to join his new battery as early as possible.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for Staff Corps, leave to have effect in India from the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Captain Benn, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, for six months, pension service fourteenth year commenced 10th November, 1899; Lieutenant Arthur, Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year, on pension service, eighth year commenced 25th February, 1900.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence on extension:—1st Bombay Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant Macleod, five months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE ANTIRABIES INSTITUTE.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Antirabies Institute at Kasauli is expected to open early in July, an order having gone home for all necessary apparatus and good progress has been made with the fitting up of the laboratory. The Government are contributing towards its cost and no expense is being spared to insure absolute reliability of treatment, which will be at least equal to that obtainable in Paris. Civilians and non-officials will be treated as well as military patients, and as plenty of living accommodation is available in the station and treatment itself only consists of daily inoculations, there will be practically no limit to the numbers that can be treated. The new arrangement will entirely supersede the present protracted and expensive system of sending sufferers from India to Paris.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Amir has not yet left Kabul for his summer rest once and the latest news is that everything is quiet and his Highness is in vigorous health. Prince Habibullah has recently been on a visit to Jelalabad, but has now returned to Kabul.

THE UPPER BURMA DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

Matters seem to be settling down on the Upper Burma frontier. Mr. Scott and his demarcation mission have got well to the south-east of the Wa country, where an attack was recently made on them, and are continuing the alignment of the border unmolested. Mr. Ryan also and his party have got back from their expedition to the north-east of Shago, and friendly egotiations are proceeding with the Chinese authorities for the settlement of this part of the border and to prevent recurrence of attacks on British officials. The report that the Chinese soldiers had cross d into British territory in this neighbourhood proves the mistaken place, where they have gone, being in debatable territory, the ownership of which has not yet been settled.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

The number of officers recruited annually in England for the superior branch of the Indian Forest Service will be raised from six to nine for the next few years to meet the heavy losses the Forest Department has been sustaining in the form of invaliding.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Drummond becomes Commandant, 1st Central India Horse, with Major Edwards as Second-in-Command.

Major G. C. Onslow is appointed Commandant, Bombay Sappers, vice Major Hoskyns.

Colonel Leach, Commanding Royal Artillery, Secunderabad, will be placed on half-pay on the 11th proximo on the completion of five years as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

EXTORTING CONFESSIONS FROM PRISONERS.

CONSTABLES CONVICTED AT NASIK.

NASIK, APRIL 12.

Four constables have just been tried for causing grevious hurt to Luximon Hanmant in order to extort a confession of theft from him, and also for committing the offence on Kasiram Mungalia. The prisoners belong to the G. I. P. Railway police at Nasik. One man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a second to six months. No. 3 was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and No. 4 was discharged.

POONA, APRIL 12.

The Chief Constable of Railway Police and three of his men of Nanda were charged with causing the death of a Bhil, named Luximan Hanmada, before Mr. Seton, Sessions Judge, Nasik. It appears that some grain bags were stolen off a moving train, and the railway police proceeded to the village hard by and arrested a number of Bhils, charging them with theft. They were locked up and beaten. One of them Luximon, it was alleged, had attempted the theft. He was, according to evidence, severely beaten, from the effects of which he died. An attempt was made to hush up the matter in which the Assistant Surgeon, the Third Class Magistrate and others were concerned. Investigations having been ordered, Mr. Brewin proceeded to the spot and from what he elicited the Chief Constable and three of his men were placed in custody, and committed for trial, which lasted a number of days. The Judge sentenced the Chief Constable, named Gangadhar, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and the Constables, Rosjee Chursiras, to 6 months, and Dajee Ganpat, to one day.

THE WELBY REPORT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, April 11th:—

The Press receives the Welby Report with indifference.

CHURCHES IN INDIA.

Mr. Brodrick, in the Commons, said that the Church of England was prepared to assent to a more liberal use of their chapels than formerly.

SIR DONALD STEWART.

Questions have been asked in the House of Commons expressing discontent at Sir Donald Stewart's remains, after the brilliant courtesies with which they were treated by the French at Algiers, being temporarily deposited in a wharf shed before being transferred from the cruiser Juno at Gibraltar to the mail boat.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in a letter to the Times, protests against the optimism of the Indian Budget. He says he has not yet abandoned the hope that English generosity will help their Indian fellow-subjects in their cruel extremity.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Cordery, ex-judge of the Punjab, is dead.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

My windows look out upon a noble bay; there are no ships upon it, because there is no port in the bay except a little artificial stone-built thing containing a good many rowing boats, a fishing smack or two, and a steamer which carries things about and along the coast. The broad waters of the bay are flicked here and there with the white sails of a yacht: on the other side rise low hills terminating in a bold headland, with smaller bays and lesser headlands all along the line; at my feet rises a tall pine, against sky and hills and the blue water; jagged rocks stand out not far from the shore; and as I loiter along the terrace I see below me tiny coves, transparent shallows, beaches where the wavelets break musically over the shingle, and dark, deep caves, in which imagination sees lurking in the black ness the deadly octopus ready with his tentacles, which no knife can cut, to drag the swimmer down into the depths. The shore is a hillside; it has been cut into terraces; on this terrace is a garden, sheltered by thick hedges of Escallonia from the east and north. Spring has commenced already. The almond tree is in blossom, and the early flowers are bursting out—snowdrop, crocus, daffodil, primrose, wall-flower, alisom, periwinkle, and I know not what. The earth has the soft and humid look and the fragrance of Spring. The plants have put on a more gracious and tender outline as yet unknown in the colder east. It is the land of Devon and we are here, I know not how many thousand of us, convalescent in the soft and warm airs which make this land the garden and the hospital of England.

Mr. Courtney, I am glad to learn, is not going to be called upon to resign his seat. I do not suppose that he would have done so even if he had been called upon. I have always thought it a ridiculous and an unreal sham which speaks of a member as going to the House with a "mandate" from his constituents. The electors cannot give any "mandate," they are not, to begin with, likely to be agreed as to any mandate. They would not understand what mandate to give except that beer and bacon must not be "taxed." Most of them are too ignorant to give mandates for any thing. A member of Parliament is elected on broad lines; he is either on the Conservative or the Liberal Side. He is expected to vote habitually in support of one side or the other, but he is not to be the mere slave of his constituents and to resign if he offends for the moment some of them. If he takes an independent line which is consistent with his professions he must not be called upon to resign, or if he is called upon he must simply refuse. Now Mr. Courtney has, I believe, been doing a great deal of mischief in persuading a very ignorant and prejudiced people that there is a large body of Englishmen who think that we are wrong in carrying on a war which they forced upon us. But his action in no way runs counter to the principles on which he was elected. At the next General Election it will be seen what line the electors will take. Meantime, I hope that he will sit tight and refuse to give in, and as for a "mandate," if a Member of Parliament is not a leader of his people, but only a servant; if he is not intellectually, and by education and study and natural abilities, the superior of the great mass of those who vote for him, the sooner he is requested to sink back into obscurity the better.

The oldest literary society in the country is, I believe, a certain local institution in a small town of Lincolnshire. I am indebted to the hon. secretary of the Spalding "Gentlemen's Society" for a copy of their report for 1899. For two hundred years this association has been actively at work, reading papers and placing on record all kinds of antiquarian and and local lore, discoveries, manners, customs, and superstitions which would otherwise have been long since forgotten and lost. The very name of the society carries one back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. At that time the word "Gentleman" had a definite meaning; he who was privileged to bear it enjoyed a definite rank. A man who was "Gentleman" called him self so, on a title page, or on any occasion when he had to describe himself; one who was an "Esquire" also proclaimed the fact. The two were by no means synonymous. I am not at all regretting the open door which has admitted everybody who follows a liberal profession or calling into the rank of gentleman, but only stating its former limitation, which was one of birth only. Now when the Spalding society was formed it was called one of "gentlemen," because it was felt and understood that no one except a gentleman was likely to feel any interest in matters requiring scholarship, history, architecture, and a taste for antiquities. These were, and are essentially the pursuits of gentlemen. It was for them alone that the society was created. One may conclude, further, that it has been carried on ever since by the same class—i.e., by gentlemen who are scholars and antiquarians.

I recommend to the student of the eighteenth century—the many-sided time which may be presented truthfully by so many characters, and under so many disguises—the influence of local circles upon the literary history of the country. The authority of Edinburgh is, of course well known, but Edinburgh is the capital of the kingdom of Scotland, and not a provincial town of England. I am thinking of the literary circles of such towns as York, Norwich, Lichfield, Spalding, Durham, Bath, and so many others. I am not thinking of Oxford and Cambridge, because their influence on contemporary literature in the eighteenth century seems to me to have been very limited. I am thinking of those towns where a small knot of scholars and persons of intellectual activity and ability formed centres which kept alive the sacred lamp of literature in their part of the country, created a school of critics, furnished a demand for new books, and sometimes formed little coteries of such poets and smaller essayists, who corresponded with, and praised, each other. Their praise was overdone, but it was sincere, and at least it inspired a genuine admiration for literary effort, which, in a practical country such as ours, and among sleepy livings or litigrate foxhunters, was the best thing possible. We can imagine the judgment of the local great man, the Johnsonian verdict, from which there was no appeal—the great lexicogra her was not alone in the delivery of authoritative judgment: "Sir," said the great man—the local great man, not Johnson—"Sir, I have turned over the leaves of the poem. The author has neither wit nor fancy. I found not one single happy stroke. Let him hasten to the butter man."

I have long been of opinion that the local literary society might be revived, and become once more of the greatest use in the encouragement of literature. The University extension lectures would fall in with the objects of such a society; it should invite the leaders of literature to read papers or to give addresses on various points; it should, above all, set up and maintain standards of criticism and if literary judgment. The Book Club—that old and valuable institution—should certainly be revived; the free library should be utilised, nursed, and watched, and rendered useful; historical courses of instruction on art of all kinds, architecture, archæology, and local associations should be undertaken. For all this work there needs only a small local committee to lay down general principles of action, and one person active, independent, who can and will work for the love of the work and without pay. As regards the book club, it should supplement the free library in buying those books, and only those books which the members themselves would like to possess. At the end, of every year, or of the year's circulation, the books should be sold to the members alone. For instance if there are twenty five members at the guinea each the subscription would provide some twenty novels—chosen, the best of the year—books which the members would willingly keep; and at least fifty works besides of a more solid character. I do not think there are more than that number of books published every year which one would wish to keep. There are many other branches and lines of work for a literary society; but these will suffice as an indication. I should be glad to hear of anyone who would undertake the work of starting and carring on such society. If the scheme were taken up in earnest and in many quarters, it might be possible to institute a central body of advice and assistance. Let us, however, be careful to use all existing machinery if possible, the Free Library, the local bookseller—who should be the channel by which purchases should be made—the circulating library, the local press, everything.

The little loan of £30,000,000, asked for with so much hesitation and doubt, is said to be covered twenty times over. So far this is satisfactory. Meantime, as to the allotment. There are two ways of allotting the stock among the applicants. The first is to give the whole, or a large part of it, to the City people, who will at once proceed to make money for themselves by selling the stock at an advance. The other way is to give the whole of it to private applicants in small sums. For instance, a great many applicants have sent in their forms filled up for £100 or £200 or some such small sums. These are the people who will sit down content with the dividends, and will not be tempted to dispose of a little slice of coin portable stock for the sake of a small immediate gain of a pound or so, coupled with all the trouble and risk of finding another investment as good. I confess that I should like to see the second plan adopted rigorously. That I fear and doubt.

There has been much tall talk over the demise of the lamented Isaac Gordon. Why? On purely sentimental grounds. He was a man who traded in money. It is not unlawful to trade in money. As for those cases may be made out for those who do trade in money. Bankers trade in money. So do financiers. Solicitors are always placing money out at interest or mortgage. Stock brokers and share dealers trade in money. Why should not a man sell money as well as tea or coffee and make whatever profit he can out of his wares? Other traders get the highest profit that the market and competition allow. Why not the usurer? The answer will be, I suppose that the trade stinks because it is not, like other trades, conducted on open lines of competition and on the usual laws and limitation of supply and demand. The borrower, as as rule finds it inexpedient to go secretly to the money lender; he would damage his credit if the world knew that he had to borrow; his bank will make him no more advances on their terms of security; yet he must have money at any sacrifice and on any terms. The usurer trades on the necessities of his clients. This is notorious; the more necessitous the borrower, the harder are the terms; he charges in accordance with the urgency of the case. The bank, if it is satisfied as to a man's solvency, tides him over a tight time and receives a recognised commission; but the bank wants security of a kind which the money lender does not usually get. Usury has always been forbidden by the Church—another reason why the profession stinks. Secrecy, the refuge of the prodigal, the last hope of the tradesman, the hard bargain arising from necessity, these are the things which brand the business of money lending. If a man does not mind the stigma, why should he not be as hard and as grasping as he can? The rack-renting landlord of the slums is no worse the old-fashioned attorney was no worse until a Taxing Master came into existence. It seems to me that there must be money lenders, because there must be people who from time to time must have money at any sacrifice. If a man does not object to the execration of his clients, may not turn money lender?

There was a certain Father of the Church—was it not Augustine?—who maintained that no one ought ever to make a profit on what he bought and sold. This was, in fact, straining the ecclesiastical objection to usury. How would it be if everyone sold what he had bought at the same price and no more? The butcher would sell his beef at 6d. a pound—exactly what it cost him; he would buy bread at so much a quarter-loaf—exactly what the flour had cost the baker, and so on. What would happen? There would be some system of exchange, I suppose—everybody who wanted would exchange his wares for something else. How about those who did no handiwork? There would be no preacher, no artist, no literary man, no lawyer; there would be room only for the craftsman and the man who prepared things for market. I fear that the Right Reverend the Father of the Church never realised the social conditions of his world when buying and selling were carried on without profit.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

As the weather grows finer the number of cyclists upon the roads increases. On all the principal highways in the vicinity of London there are not wanting evidences that the popularity of wheeling is not on the wane. The free-wheelers are emerging from their retirement and a free-wheel is becoming quite a familiar object which never can be noticed. Last season, the appearance of such a machine attracted attention and many vain young riders made themselves ridiculous by what is known as "showing off." All the cycle agents and repairers are offering to adapt their patterns machines to one or other of the free-wheel systems. But the wise cyclist, knowing the extra strain put upon the machine by the increased leakage necessitated by the inability to retard the cycle by back-pedalling, will prefer, if he finds it difficult to abound on "fixed wheel," to get rid of his own mount even at a sacrifice, and buy one specially built for a free-wheel.

Just now there is a dearth of cycling news and the opportunity of the vamper of ancient chestnuts and vamped-up stories is at hand. Many of the cycling stories have formerly done duty in another guise, and, were it not that readable matter is so scarce, would never again see the light. But just as finding a certain period of the winter there are odds and ends going from the market-gardens which command a good price because of the scarcity of vegetables, which would otherwise be scarcely worth the cost of the carriage to market, so here the "copy" is scarce these obviously "faked" stories are published. Here is a sample of what passes as neat at this season. A certain marine-store dealer had exhibited a veritable crock outside his shop three months the worse for battering, without buyer. Reading by no put it out with a ticket attached stating "price 30-0" in the morning and regularly took it in at night but his patience and perseverance seemed doomed to go unrewarded.

One day, a likely customer was seen timidly examining the machine, spinning the pedals and generally obtaining it to the out-ory and hesitating survey which obscured the novice. The marine-store dealer came out and commenced to explain on the merits of the machine. That there was a crack in one of the front forks, only partially concealed by the heavy daubing of "Brunswick Black" which had been lavished on it, he never escaped his notice. Whilst the deal was under way a passer-by stopped and became an onlooker, riveting his attention to the really quite dear, price upon the defective part. Seizing the opportunity, the dealer whispered in the man's ear, for he was afraid an unlucky observation from him would give the game away, "mum's the word, and half a dollar for yourself if the deal comes off." The on-looker grinned and said nothing and the deal did come off. The unsuspecting purchaser having departed, the dealer was as good as his word. "You might at least say thank you" he said as the man grinned and pocketed the coin, when it was suddenly revealed to him that the man was dumb!

An extraordinary accident recently befel a young lady who was cycling in Aberdeen. Proceeding along the quay side, in order to avoid the traffic she got among the harbour rails and in endeavouring to avoid these, her machine skidded upon the wet granite and in a moment the cyclist and her machine were over the quay wall. She fell between the wall and a vessel, and marvellous to relate, was fished out little the worse for her adventure. The machine, we did not seem to have suffered by its immersion. The lady was taken on board the vessel where, after being furnished with dry clothes and an interval sufficient for her nerves to settle, she was able to proceed home without assistance. Had it not been for the speedy aid afforded by the man on board, the accident might have had disastrous consequences.

A marvellous cycle trainer has been held to deal with the question of "reducing prices" which obtain in certain quarters and a suggestion was made that a manufacturer should decline to sell any goods to a dealer known as a "cutter of prices," without exacting from him an agreement that he would not sell below a retail price which was to be the universal price fixed as proper to be dealt in by the public. Although it is unquestionable that many tradesmen have suffered through some dealer in king what is called a "leading line" of an article or articles of popular demand, selling these at practically no profit in order to attract custom, yet if were possible to obtain all traders never to sell an article below a fixed sum the public would suffer, competition would flag and a dangerous instrument of oppression might result. The same thing has been tried before and failed. If a man chooses to sell things at cost, or below cost, that is his affair, and it is difficult to see how he can be restrained from doing so.

A case has recently been decided whereby a cyclist is rich forby six pounds and a humorous Bench fine receives the pecuniary penalty apparently with equanimity. The facts, which are only briefly reported, appear to be these. A wheelman sought the shelter of an hotel for rest and refreshment. After he had left, the hotel keeper went to the police station and alleged that the cyclist had been guilty of an offence against the licensing laws. The police, who are only too ready to report all such cases

his opinion that a part of the burthen might be borne by the Government supplying the troops if that Government has a distinct and special interest in the matter at stake. The Commissioners concur generally in this proposition, but their difficulty is to discover the means by which the interests of the two Governments may be most accurately and authoritatively ascertained. Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have expressed a desire that the principles which should guide—although they might not govern—the formation of the decision should be ascertained, and they have suggested the appointment of a tribunal of arbitration. The Commissioners agree with them, but point out that such a tribunal could only be one of mediation. As a practical solution of the difficulty they have formulated for consideration the heads of a Treasury Minute, which they suggest might be approved on the one hand by the Imperial Government, and on the other by the Secretary of State in Council, after consultation with the Government of India:

EXTENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

1. That India has not a direct and substantial interest in the employment of forces in Europe; in Africa, West of the Cape of Good Hope; in Asia, East of China.

2. That India has a direct and substantial interest in keeping open the Suez Canal, and in the maintenance of order and established Government in Egypt so far as the security of the Suez Canal is affected thereby. This interest might extend to the coasts of the Red Sea only so far as to maintain the inviolability of that shore, but not to the Soudan, or further extensions of Egypt up the Valley of the Nile or its affluents.

3. That India may have a modified interest in questions affecting the East Coast of Africa as far as Zanzibar, and the African islands in the Indian Ocean, except Madagascar.

4. That India has no direct or substantial interest in the African Coast south of Zanzibar.

5. That India has a direct and substantial interest in questions affecting Persia, the coasts and islands of Arabia, and of the Persian Gulf.

6. That India has a direct and substantial interest in questions affecting Afghanistan and that part of Central Asia which is adjacent to the borders of India or Afghanistan.

7. That India has sole interest in punitive expeditions on her borders.

8. That India has a direct and substantial interest in questions affecting Siam.

9. That India has a modified interest in questions affecting China and the Malay Peninsula.

10. That India has no direct or substantial interest in Japan, or countries or islands East and South of China.

11. That special cases may arise giving to India a direct and substantial interest in questions connected with Europe or other territories in which the Minute declares her to have, as a general rule, no interest.

12. That in every case where the two Governments are not agreed, no contribution should be made by India until the sanction of Parliament has been obtained.

The Commissioners think that, in the event of the Governments of the United Kingdom and India not agreeing upon the question of "distinct and special" interest, a Commission might be constituted of two members appointed by the Imperial Government, and two members appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and of a Chairman to be selected by the four members. This Committee should make a report to the Government which should be presented to Parliament, and the Government, within a prescribed period, should present its final determination for the satisfaction of both Houses. The Treasury Minute would aid the Committee and the two Governments in arriving at a decision.

NAVY CHARGES.

The next question considered was the contribution made by the Government of India towards the charge of vessels of the Royal Navy stationed in Indian waters. In this connection the Commissioners hold that the contribution asked of India is not excessive. The squadron detached for her defence cannot they think, be regarded as a full measure of the Naval aid which the Imperial Government renders to India. The British Navy, and not that small squadron, constitutes the reserve upon which, in case of Naval emergency, India would draw, and to that reserve India does not contribute. In regard to the argument that the great self-governing colonies are treated more liberally than India, the Commissioners do not think that a reduction of the contribution can fairly be based upon this plea. The Secretary of State, however, claims a reduction not only on general but on specific considerations. He contends that vessels on the Indian station are not at the disposal of the Indian Government as the Army is, and that the vessels not employed in the Persian Gulf must be occasionally employed on other than Indian service. The Foreign Office conference on the subject of the Naval contribution over which Lord Salisbury presided, laid it down that it would be the duty of the Naval Commander to comply with the wishes of the Indian Government, and that vessels of the Indian Squadron are not to be employed beyond certain limits to be agreed upon except with the consent of the Indian Government. The commissioners understand that these conditions are observed, and they appear to them to secure to the Government of India sufficient control. The Secretary of State further objects that the number and class of vessels is not that which the Government of India think necessary. The Commissioners consider that India is bound to satisfy Lord Rosebery's award, but that it does not necessarily follow that she should pay her contribution in the shape of the detailed cost of particular ships, friction might be removed if ships of the size and number which the Government of India require for coast police were supplied at the actual cost, and the £100,000 were paid over in a lump as the contribution of India to the general cost of the Navy. The Commissioners think that there is nothing in Lord Rosebery's award to deter the Government of India from representing their case from this point of view.

THE APPEAL FOR LIBERAL TREATMENT.

The last and most difficult section of the report deals with the appeal of the India Office and of the Indian Government for liberal treatment. This appeal was put before the Commission in a Memorandum which reproduces, in the first place, the following recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons which reported in 1871 on Indian expenditure:—

1. That strict impartiality in financial arrangements must be secured for India.

2. That that impartiality will be most effectually secured by watchfulness on the part of the House of Commons.

3. That English Estimates ought not to be relieved at the expense of Indian revenues.

4. That India as a component part of the Empire, must be prepared to share in the cost of a system, the expense of which may be enhanced for Imperial purposes.

5. That the payments by India to England should take the form of fixed rates carefully computed and remaining in force for a period of years; that care should always be taken to consult the India Office upon proposed changes, which may affect India.

The Commissioners concur in the views thus formulated, and are mainly guided by them in the opinions which they express, with reference to recommendation 5, the Commissioners consider that there ought to be no instances of charges imposed upon the Indian Government without previous consultation with the Secretary of State, communication with the Secretary of State being consultation with the Indian Government. They further consider that no alterations involving expenditure in India should take effect in India till the beginning of the financial year following their adoption. The reasons given in the memorandum of the India Office for asking liberal treatment are summarised as follows:—

1. The cost of recruiting is excessive, and short service has increased the cost of transport and entailed a charge for differed pay.

2. India is used more as a reserve for England than England is for India.

3. India frequently pays the charges of its own troops used for English purposes.

4. India is a good training ground for the English Army.

5. India provides a large Army to maintain British supremacy in the East.

6. The abolition of purchase has increased the pensions of offices.

7. A different organization of force is needed in the United Kingdom and India; there can therefore be no true partnership between them.

8. The pensions to European officers and soldiers out of Indian revenues are spent in the United Kingdom.

THE COMMISSIONERS DISSENT

from reason 1 on the ground that short service, although it increases the charge of transport, and though it has been accompanied by an increase of pay, will not ultimately increase the burthen on the Indian tax-payer. In regard to reasons 2 and 3 they admit, within reasonable limits, their force, and they have endeavoured to meet them by suggesting a definition of objects and services outside of India in which India may be held to have an interest, and the constitution of a body which may advise the Governments on such objects and services. Reason 4 is, they say, a question for military experts rather than for civilians. It is one, apparently, upon which military authorities are not agreed, and so far as it is of weight it may be argued equally well that Imperial wars are a good training ground for that portion of the British Army which is stationed in India. They differ from the Indian Government upon reason 6 on grounds which have already been stated; and as for reason 8 they remark that the Indian Government employes a soldier for a certain remuneration present and deferred, and that when the soldier has performed his stipulated service, and is entitled to his pension, the Government of India has no right to claim that it should be spent in India. On reasons 5 and 7 it appears to the Commissioners that for the maintenance of peace with in India, and for the defence of its frontiers, a European force must always be kept there. They think justice is done to both if each Government is conceived as fighting out the bargain on strict commercial principles, and that the United Kingdom and India should therefore be strictly separated in calculating the payment which should be made for that force. In that case India would determine the quantity and character of the troops required, and the United Kingdom would state the terms upon which it would supply them. The Commissioners do not think that India would enjoy increased immunity from attack if independent; and if any outside Power took the place they know of no reason why such a Power should be regarded with less jealousy than ourselves. If India had to bargain for herself, she might be confronted with troops less highly organised. The Commissioners are persuaded however, that it is, on the whole to the interest of India to receive troops up to the highest standard of European efficiency. It is urged by India that the exigencies of recruiting at home put India to heavy expense in bringing out yearly a larger number of recruits than would be necessary if soldiers remained longer with the colours than at home. The Commissioners admit that this contention is true, and pending the revision of the capitation rate, they think that the United Kingdom might undertake half the cost of the transport of troops to and from India. In conclusion it is suggested that when the time for revising the present arrangement arrives the exceptional position of India as to military charges should be borne in mind. If, as the report says, India sustains a strain on the Imperial resources in the supply of services for which she properly pays, on the other hand, she renders services to the Imperial Government which should not be disregarded.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The signatories of the Minority Report—Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Naoroji—state at the outset that if the inquiry had been of the importance which, they consider it to be, seeing that it involves the welfare of over 350,000,000 of her Majesty's British Indian subjects, or if the points of difference had been confined to matters of detail, and had not been extended to matters of principle, they might have felt disposed to acquiesce in the report proposed by their colleagues; but on careful consideration they regret to find that the differences are important, and in some respects fundamental. At an early stage of the proceedings of the Commission these differences became apparent. As regards Indian expenditure the majority of the Commission were of opinion that the inquiry was restricted to the mechanical working of the machinery by which civil and military expenditure incurred in India is administered and managed, while upon the question of apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India, they hold that the main duty of the Commission was to see how certain disputes relating to accounts existing between the War Office and the Admiralty on the one hand and the India Office on the other could best be settled. Sir William Wedderburn and his friends conceived that the reference of the Commission went far beyond this, the test in their opinion, being the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons in August 1894 when he said that the question which he wished to consider was "whether the Government of India, with all its machinery as then existing in India had or had not promoted the general prosperity of the people in its charge and whether India was better or worse off by being a province of the British Crown." The Minority Report therefore, briefly sets forth the grounds on which its signatories are unable to accept the conclusions of their colleagues, states generally the principles upon which they think their decision should be based, and make certain practical recommendations. Having examined in detail the existing machinery for

THE CONTROL OF INDIAN EXPENDITURE,

Sir William Wedderburn and his colleagues lay down the principle that, in order to make the annual Parliamentary review of Indian finance a reality, it is necessary to give a judicial character to the proceedings. To this end it is suggested that each year, as soon as may be after the Budget has been passed at Calcutta, the House of Commons should appoint a Select Committee to inquire into and report, without delay, upon the financial condition of India as shown in the Budget and the accounts of the two previous years that the materials for this inquiry should consist, "inter alia," of (1) the debates upon the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and any dissents recorded by members of that Council; (2) a despatch from the Viceroy in Council including a special report by the Finance Minister on the financial position; and (3) a financial statement by the Secretary of State in Council with any dissents recorded by members of that Council. That in order to give the Indian tax-payer an opportunity of making his voice heard the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council should (i) be made directly representative of the Indian people; and (2) should have the right to move Amendments, and divide the Council upon the provisions of the Budget; while (3) a sufficient number of representative Indians of position and experience should be nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the elected members of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Councils. It is also suggested as desirable that there should be at least one Indian in the Executive Council of the Viceroy. In order to maintain the controlling authority of the House of Commons over Indian expenditure, the salary of the Secretary of State for India would be placed upon the British estimates. In the time of the East India Company a Parliamentary inquiry into the whole administration of India was held every 30 years before the renewal of the Charter. According to the Minority Report the most important reforms for the benefit of India date from these inquiries, the tendency of which was, further, to check abuses, and it is recommended that the old practice should be revived by statute. It is also recommended that inasmuch as the insufficient definition of the frontiers of India make it difficult to give effect to the provisions of section 55 of the "Government of India Act, 1858," as to expenditure beyond the Indian frontier, the said frontiers should be defined by Parliament, and should not be altered without the authority of Parliament.—The report next cites a large number of facts and figures for the purpose of proving that

THE GREAT PROGRESS OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE

since 18-5 was the direct consequence of the policy of "greater militaty preparedness" which led to expeditions and annexations beyond the frontier of India. As regards the wisdom or unwisdom of that policy the minority Commissioners do not feel themselves called upon to express an opinion, being concerned only with the financial effects of the situation; but they point out that a return to the policy of Lord Laurance and Lord Ripon would remove the cause for the increased military expenditure, and justify a return to the scale of expenditure considered safe and sufficient by the Simla Army Commission. It is also submitted that a very large part of the burden of exchange which has substantially increased during recent years, is due to the deliberate policy of the Government of India in incurring heavy gold liabilities in connection with the development of railway communication in India. Again closely connected with the influence upon Indian finance of a falling rupee is the subject of exchange compensation allowance to the servants of Government. The grant of this compensation was much resented in India, and in the opinion of Sir William Wedderburn and his friends the grounds of complaint should be removed; "but," it is added, "the Government of India failed apparently to see the principal lesson to be learned from this remittance struggle, namely, that the difficulty arose directly from the employment of imported agency, and that the way to meet the difficulty was, as far as possible, to substitute indigenous agency, the payment of which is independent of sending remittances to England." The main source of financial relief to India however, upon which these gentlemen place reliance is

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

in the service of their own country, and it is pointed out that, so far as the principle is concerned, no obstacle stands in the way. By the terms of the Imperial Act of 1833 Indians were placed on a footing of complete equality with Englishmen, and made eligible for every office in India for which they were qualified by ability and integrity; and her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 enjoined that merit and not race was to be the test for employment. It is alleged, however, that in the higher grades Indians have not been so freely and impartially admitted to office as her Majesty's injunction requiries; and the opinion is expressed that a large saving might be effected if for costly European agency cheaper Indian agency could be substituted. In order to accomplish this object the Minority Report recommends that all salaries in India should be reduced to the market value, and should, as far as possible, be filled by Indians "who do not require compensation for exile" that the prize offered at the Indian competitive examination should be not entry into an uncovenanted service with somewhat vague privileges, but a personal yearly allowance which should be the compensation for exile in a tropical country, which might be payable in sterling and that the balance of the existing salary should be payable in the Indian currency without exchange compensation allowance, and should form the pay of the appointment held. An arrangement of the sort would, it is contended, allow of the scaling down of all civil appointments in India, and would be a financial inducement to appoint an Indian whenever possible. Another proposal in this connection is that local self-government should be further extended, and voluntary unpaid workers should be substituted for the lower class of native subordinate. No detailed scheme is formulated but it is hinted that the economies contemplated might be effected by administering our collectorates more on the model of a well-ordered Native State such as Mysore or Gondal. Such an arrangement would, it is declared, reduce the expenses for subordinates of the centralised departments, and would reduce the work and expense of the Secretariats; while at the same time, favouring the economy and local well-being which arise out of decentralization and elasicity of methods. In dealing with the principles upon which a settlement of

THE QUESTION OF APPORTIONMENT OF CHARGE

should be based, the Minority Report assumes that it is the desire of the British people that British rule should be one of justice and righteousness for the benefit of both India and Britain, and not for the benefit of Britain alone at the expense of India. Premising that the main instruments by which British rule in India is maintained are a strong European military force, a European civil service, and a contented Indian population, Sir William Wedderburn and his friends argue that the maintenance of these instruments of British rule is, therefore, clearly an Imperial interest, and that the Imperial Exchequer should bear a proper share of the expense involved. They recommend as a working arrangement that Britain should pay for all British employed upon Indian work in Britain that India should pay for all Indians employed in India; and that as regards British employed in India and Indians employed in Britain there should be a compromise under which the expenses would be shared equally, or to make the British share still more moderate the cost of all European agency on behalf of India wherever employed might be divided half and half between India and the Imperial Exchequer. The belief is expressed that the British tax-payer would, in the end be more than recouped for his sacrifice by the prosperity of the 300,000,000 people of India, and the consequent enormous trade which would then accrue to the United Kingdom. Coming next to the special cost of wars carried on beyond the Indian frontier of 1858, the dissentient Commissioners hold that the whole cost, ordinary and extraordinary, of such wars should primarily be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, India contributing in proportion to the benefit accruing to her from the protection of her frontier, or other circumstances arising out of the war. In the course of wars carried on in distant parts such as Abyssinia, the Soudan, Egypt, East Africa, or the Cape, it is recommended that no expenditure should be placed upon India either ordinary or extraordinary, an exception being possibly made when the Suez Canal is actually threatened, and may have to be actually defended. The opinion is also strongly expressed that India ought no longer to bear

THE HEAVY FINANCIAL STRAIN OF 75,000 BRITISH TROOPS.

It is pointed out that at the present time about 10,000 of these troops have been withdrawn from India for employment in the Transvaal war, while 5,000 native troops have also been withdrawn to replace British soldiers transferred to Ceylon, Mauritius, and Singapore for employment in South Africa. And it is submitted that if, in a time of war, when the strain is great on the Empire it is considered safe to withdraw 15,000 troops from India, it is clear that, on a peace footing, the number of British troops may be safely reduced by 20,000 men. The Commissioners do not recommend their withdrawal from India, but they say that equity requires that the revenues of India should be relieved of their entire charges, and that they should be treated as part of the Reserve forces of the eastern portion of the British Empire generally and borne in future upon the Army Estimates in that capacity. With regard to the claim of the Government of India to have the capitation grant for the training of European recruits reduced from £7 10s. to £5, it is recommended that inasmuch as the charge is one in which both countries are interested, it should be borne in equal shares by the two countries, the contribution from India being thus £3 15s. Similarly as regards the Navy, it is proposed that, as the charge is incurred directly for joint purposes in the Indian waters, it should be fairly divided between India and the Imperial Exchequer.

With reference to minor expenses, such as Aden, diplomatic and consular establishments, subsidies, etc., east of the Red Sea, Sir William Wedderburn and his associates accept the view taken by the majority, but they think that, in all cases where British Colonies and dependencies in Australia and the Far East are also interested, they should be required to pay their share. Upon the question of establishing

AN ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL BETWEEN INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

in order to settle disputes regarding the apportionment of charges between the two countries, the minority report recommends that the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council should be instructed to act as such a tribunal. The issues in dispute would, it is pointed out, be mainly of a judicial kind, but if financial matters were also involved an assessor might be added specially qualified to deal with such questions. It is also suggested that for arbitrations of this character an Indian Judge should be included in the Judicial Committee. On receiving the report of the Judicial Committee both Houses of Parliament would, of course, have an opportunity of discussing and deciding in regard to it, but there would lie upon anyone objecting to the recommendation the heavy burden of showing that the award should not be accepted, and as the recommendation would not come from either political party, there would be no reason why the debate should assume a party complexion, or be in any way injurious to the interests of the Empire.

In conclusion, the Minority Report expresses the opinion that one representative from each of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay would be found of great practical value in the House of Commons while such a concession would give profound satisfaction to public opinion in India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 12.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S resumed charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the afternoon of the 24th March 1900.

Rao Saheb Narayan Shripat Peishwe Police Inspr Khandesh held charge of the current duties of the office of the Asst Supt of Police Khandesh Eastern Division in addition to his own from the 16th to the 23th July 1899 both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur is granted leave without allowances for thirty days from the 28th Feb 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act to appoint Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Kanara to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

Mr A K Comming City Magte Karachi is granted furlough for six months from the 9th March 1900.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji Subordinate Judge of Vita and Dahiwadi to be Subordinate Judge of Umreth; Rao Sahob Shridhar Narayan Sathaye Joint Subordinate Judge at Mahad to be Subordinate Judge of Vita and Dahiwadi; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Galgli Subordinate Judge of Bassein to be Subordinate Judge of Erandol; and Mr E F Rego Subordinate Judge of Brandol to be Subordinate Judge of Bassein.

H E the Govr in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to invest each of the second class Subordinate Judges mentioned below within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court to which he is appointed with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50:—Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Galgli and Mr E F Rego.

Azam Murtizhar Babajirao Mahalkari petha Halol in the dist of Panch Mahals is appointed under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that dist and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr B A Brendon I C S Personal Asst to the Collr of Khandesh in the dist of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Atma Sankar Narayen Krishna Bijur, Mahalkari of Supa Petha in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr R C Brown, ICS, Personal Asst to the Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 10 (2) of the Code, to appoint Mr R C Brown, I.C.S. to be an additional Dist Magte in the district of Satara for a period of six months, and to invest him with all the powers of a Dist Magte.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R S F Fagan, on completion of his special duty in connection with the Famine Grass Operations, to be Supernumerary Working Plans Officer, Central Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi on return from leave to be Huzur Depy Collr Kanara; Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis on relief to be Huzur Depy Collr Kolaba Rao Bahadur Hari Ramchandra Takle reverting to Mamlatdar and Rao Bahadur Shanasvirara Virsangana Mensinkai to continue to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kanara pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to act as Native Asst to the Commissioner S D during the absence of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Swamirao Kamlapurkar on leave or pending further orders.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders in Government Notification Revenue Dept No 2 15 dated 29th March 1900 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell I C S to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona vice Mr R E Enthoven I C S.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following Degrees were conferred at a Meeting of the Senate held on Thursday the 29th March 1900:—

L C E—Second Class (in order of Merit)—Kshetra Mohon Ghosh and Ambika Charan Majumdar College of Science.

B A.—Pass—Hundamal Manghanmal Advani Deccan and Dayaram Jethmal Sind Colleges; Bhailal Maganlal Bhat Baroda College; Keshav Vasudev Hasabnis Fergusson College; Merwanji Hirjibhoy Khabrda Dayaram Jethmal Sind College; and Krishnaji Vithal Dulap Deccan College.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—It is hereby notified that Pairozshaw Ardeshir Mehta of H—Dalal High School Broach having failed to comply with the conditions of the James Greaves Scholarship the Scholarship thus vacated has been divided between Manekji Dhanjishaw Anklesaria and Sorabji Artoshir Mowdawalla both of the same school.

The Chancellor's Medal for 1901.—It is hereby notified that the Chancellor's Medal for 1901 has been assigned to Natural Science.

The Ellis Prize.—It is hereby notified that the Ellis Prize for 1903 has been assigned to Marathi.

The Mohobat Fellowship.—It is hereby notified that the Mohobat Fellowship tenable for two years has been awarded to Hamid Moizudin Abdulali B A, of St Xavier's College and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Principal Gujarat College.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize (1899).—As the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize of 1899 has not been awarded in connection with the M A Examination the Syndicate have resolved to award the Prize for that year in accordance with Regulation 3 to the best Essay in English on the following subject provided it be deemed worthy of the Prize:—An Examination of Samkara refutation of the Simkhya Theory.

A French Text Book.—In the list of Text Books prescribed in French for the Intermediate Arts Examination of 1900 (page 507 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1899-1900) omit the words (Clareaden Press Series) after 2 Carnelie—LeMenteur.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The twenty-fourth series of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1900-1901—Subject—English viewed in connection with Angle-Saxon and its other sources.

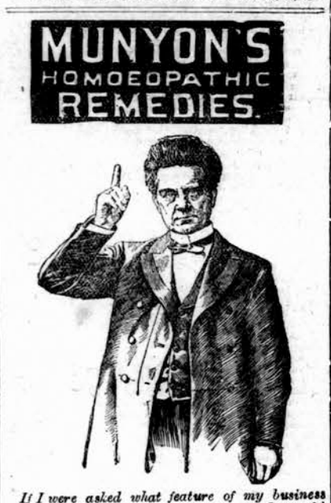
HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th April, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,40,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1900, to 7th April, 1900	57,000
3 Balance to be remitted from 7th April 1900 to 31st March 1901	16,383,000

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.



If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, via Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. COMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonaun, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. YELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 26, Apollo Street Bombay.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night, old, loose, kidgloves. For sore hands, itching palms, and shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MINY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wolfpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0 —

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0 —

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co.
BOMBAY:—Aldridge, Salman & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI:—Latham & Co.
MADRAS:—Spencer & Co.
RANGOON:—A. Scott & Co.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

NCEE & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

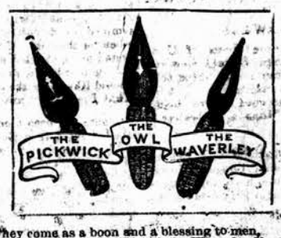
Largest Sale in the World.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3607 Newspapers,

"They are a treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pens is a Treasure."
Standard.

The Owl Pen'par is excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They came as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Of all Chemists. Lanoline' Natural Toilet Preparations.

This Darning appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes, Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap *Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.*

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

MOIR'S Pure Jams.

Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other causes. Under the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembligs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia; low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents

PURELY PERSONAL.

I HEAR that the Queen was so gratified by the warmth of her reception when she came up to London the other day, that she remarked to a friend, on returning to Buckingham Palace after her drives: "I have immensely enjoyed my visit to town, and felt happier, even, than on either of the Jubilee days. For then, I thought the people had come out to see the procession. But during these two days I know that they have only come out to see me!"

Her Majesty was much interested, when she passed through Blackfriars, on seeing for the first time her own statue, which has been put up there. At the time of the Jubilee there was some discussion as to where the Queen's statue should be placed. A courtier suggested that the fine site chosen for Queen Anne's should be appropriated and Queen Anne placed elsewhere. "What!" exclaimed the Queen, laughingly, "move Queen Anne? No! no! You'll be moving me next?"

Apropos of the amusing stories of presentation to the Queen told recently in "M. A. P." (writes a naval correspondent) by an officer who went to Windsor to receive his D. S. O., here is a story of the remarkable presence of mind that ever distinguished Her Majesty, even in her girlhood. It was in the troublous times of the Chartists, and the incident was related to me by a naval officer who was on the way to his first presentation. Walking through the crowd to Buckingham Palace, my friend's progress was checked by the passing of Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort.

It was my friend's misfortune to find himself surrounded by Chartists, who angrily hooted and hissed as the carriage containing the girl-Queen approached—awkward neighbours for an officer in full-dress uniform. In a moment the fair, almost tiny, girl had sprung to her feet, and was surveying the crowd with those truthful, blue, unflinching eyes. The disloyal jeers ceased, the Queen resumed her seat, and the Royal carriage passed on and was lost among the cheers of the Horse Guards in the distance.

A great deal of the Queen's sound judgment is due to a moderating sense of humour. I shall never forget (writes a correspondent) the first time I saw the ruler of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. The Royal train had been delayed on a bridge which spans a main thoroughfare at Portsmouth. A crowd had gathered, and was being surveyed with considerable interest by a little lady in black, from a saloon carriage window. It is said that Her Majesty has considerable magnetism; she certainly attracted the sympathy of a fat, smudgy-faced infant who was being held up by a tall, brawny bluejaket. Stretching out its little arms towards its Sovereign, the babe cried: "Ma—ma!" The crowd laughed, but Her Majesty was convulsed.

The late Prince Albert was lacking in this sense of the humorous. Indeed in this respect the Queen was so for the superior of her husband that it was not uncommon to see the latter remain unmoved and somewhat austere, whilst his august partner thoroughly enjoyed a joke. Dr. Blomfield, the famous Bishop of London, was a considerable wit. On one occasion, when staying at the Royal Palace, he kept the Queen in constant laughter the whole evening. This the Prince Consort by no means appreciated, and I believe it is a fact that the Bishop received a hint from one of the Princes equerries not to tell Her Majesty and more of "those" stories.

Lady Roberts looked quite happy at Waterloo Station when she and her daughters set off in the Castle Line express, which bore them to the "Dunottar Castle at Southampton. Lady Roberts arrived fairly early, but her friends and well-wishers were before her, and were standing ready to greet her, and press flowers upon her. The wife of our gallant General wore a sealskin mantle and a black bonnet, with crape and ostrich plumes. She had already mounted the shamrock in her bonnet, but readily consented to have another bunch pinned on her cape. Her daughters, in their net black travelling gowns and black toques, were wearing Neapolitan violets. The most beautiful of the many floral offerings was a big basket brought by little Miss Evelyn Gould; it was hung with the national colours and the flowers were all red, white, and blue, but the saloon was quite full of flowers when the last adieus were said, and Lady Roberts, bowing in response to the cheers that greeted her, waved her handkerchief at the window. Almost the last to bid her good-bye were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Lady Newton looked very smart in a toque of folded purple panne, with a long velvet cloak, and muff of violets.

In the next saloon travelled Princess Adolphus of Teck, with Lady Ormonde and Lady Chesham, all, of course, in deep mourning. The Duchess of Teck was carrying some white lilies, and was very simply dressed in a coat and skirt and wore a black cloth toque. Lady Settrington, also going out to join her husband, had with her her sister, Miss Brassey, and her little girl—in rose coloured cloth and white ermine. Lady Settrington wore dark blue, edged with chinchilla, and a toque of white cloth, with a blue chou rosette in front, and seemed delighted to be outward bound.

Lord Roberts was once the hero of an exciting episode which occurred soon after his return from India, some seven years ago. It happened (writes a correspondent who was present) on the occasion of the presentation to him of the degree of LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh. After the degree had been conferred upon the General, he entered his carriage with the object of driving to Colinton, a picturesque little village some four miles distant, in order to lunch with Colonel Trotter, an officer who had served with his lordship in India. The students of the University had arranged to give the General one of their characteristic receptions and immediately, he had taken his seat in the vehicle they broke through the police cordon, and, in a few seconds, had removed the horses. Hitching themselves to the carriage, they set off at a trot.

They heeded not how they negotiated the corners and, on more occasions than one, the carriage was in danger of being upset by the Kerb-stones. It was only too obvious that Lord Roberts was far from comfortable at the attention thus paid him, and he sought to get the students to desist, but in vain; the more he remonstrated, the more demonstrative they became. There seemed to be no end to their enthusiasm, and as soon as one batch tired, others were only too eager to fill their places. After over two miles had been traversed, however, the students gave up, and then Lord Roberts found himself in an awkward fix. Both horses and driver had been left far behind the mad race by the youths, and when their services were required, they were nowhere to be found. The General was equal to the occasion, however, and after thanking the students for their self-imposed labour, he entered a humble four-wheeler and completed his journey in that way.

With his departure, however, the fun of the students did not terminate. The empty carriage was left in their charge—for even then the coachman had not put in an appearance—and they determined to have some further amusement with it. As they proceeded townwards with the empty vehicle in tow, they met a policeman, who looked upon them rather suspiciously. Now, if there is anyone the Edinburgh students delight in having fun with, it is a policeman, and before the man in blue could resist, he was seized by many willing hands and lifted bodily into the carriage. Escape was impossible, and the unfortunate man, was dragged along to the accompaniment of vociferous cheers for "Lord Bobs," as the students had promptly dubbed the "bobby." It was only on the arrival of the coachman that the constable was released from his predicament. Lord Roberts, when he learned of his successor in the students' attentions, it is said, enjoyed the joke immensely.

Here is a hitherto unpublished anecdote of Lord Roberts that brings out very happily the delightful manner in which he always says the right thing. Some time ago he inspected the Corps of Commissionaires at Chelsea Barracks. He espied a man in the ranks wearing the medal for the north-west frontier of India. "Bobs" walked up to him, pointed to the same medal on his own breast, grasped him warmly by the hand and said? "I am delighted to meet an older comrade!" The Field-Marshal entered into conversation with his brother veteran for several minutes, and afforded the latter a topic for talk for the rest of his life.

The recent departure to the front—with the Langman Field Hospital—of Dr. Conan Doyle reminds one of a story he tells about himself which is certainly amusing, even if somewhat embroidered for fun's sake. He declares that when he left school his master called him into his study and solemnly said, "Doyle, I have known you now for seven years, and I know you thoroughly. I am going to say something that you will remember in after life. Doyle, you will never come to any good!"

Kipling has made himself thoroughly at home with the "Absent-Minded Beggars" in the hospitals at the Cape. Here is an extract from a letter which has been sent home by Mrs. Bagot, the wife of the member for South Westmoreland, who is with the portland Hospital at Rondebosch, South Africa—her husband, whom is now chief Press Censor, being the hon. secretary of that institution. Referring to a recent visit of Rudyard Kipling's to the hospital, she says; He settled amongst all in the tent just like an old familiar friend. As such the soldiers quickly recognised him and in a second all tongues were looser. The fact is that whether he did not know them individually before, Kipling has spoken with them all in a sense for years through the power of his writing. Yes, and he has fought with them, felt with them, knowing all they cared for and wanted to a T; in a word, he loves them all alike, and they know it in a minute, before even he has as much as crossed words with them. So when they talk to him there is no shyness or suspicion, no looking or choosing of their words nothing with held they just rattle away as hard as ever they can, and Kipling rattles, too, appreciating their humour to the full, and throwing in a dash of his own incomparable with and sparkle occasionally, which they are just as quick as anyone to see and recognise. He fairly convulsed them, once or twice, and the whole camp resounded with their laughter and his. "I'yen't, laughed so much, sister, not since I came to South Afrika," said one 12th Lancer corporal afterwards. "I think it'd 'a stayed much longer I should have been ill again!"

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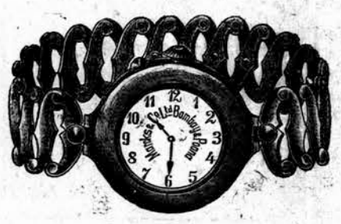

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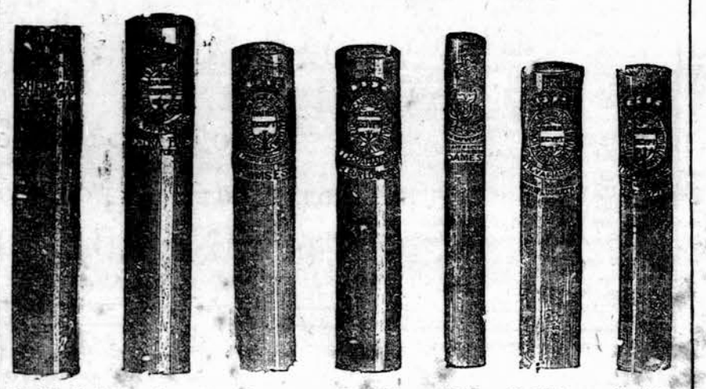

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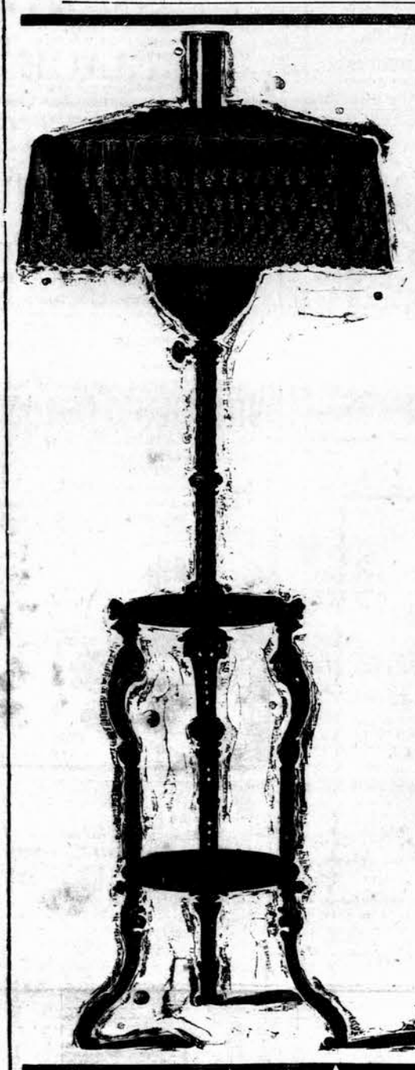

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